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LITERATURE.

The Effect of Observation of India on Modern European Thought. The Rede Lecture. By Sir H. Sumner Maine, K.C.S., LL.D., F.R.S. (London: John Murray, 1875.)

SIE H. MAINE undertakes, in this essay, to show in a few rapid touches all that we owe to the knowledge of India, and the picture is striking. The discovery and the study of Sanskrit have completely renewed the vast domain of Philology. They have revealed to us the origin and the roots of the classical languages. They have enabled us to seize the relations existing between the idioms now designated by the name of Indo-Germanic, or Indo-European. It is thus that the close bonds of relationship which unite the Latin, Germanic, and Slavonic nations

have been seen.

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We must go back to the Aryas of India to find the primitive elements of our Western civilisation. According to the profound remark made by Sir H. Maine, these philo-logical discoveries, already so important in themselves, have besides exercised an enormous influence on the march of events. The idea of reconstituting all States on the basis of nationality—that is to say, on identity of language-is new, and originates in linguistic studies and in the philological theories of the learned; it is this idea which presided at the constitution of New Italy, and at the formation of the as yet incomplete Germanic union; this it is which gave birth to the Pan-Slavonian movement, the Scandinavian movement, the Flemish movement. It, therefore, will have drawn the new map of Europe when this vast and profound evolution shall have reached its full time. In former days, that which was indicated as the basis of States was common history, common prolonged subjection to the same sovereign, common civilisation, common institutions, or common religion. Now it is a common race, that is, a common language. This change in theory, which has had, and will still have, such great consequences in facts, dates from the discovery of Sanskrit and from the philological studies which have resulted from it.

It is, again, to the knowledge of India that we owe that entirely modern science, one so curious and so instructive, Comparative Mythology, which has shed so new a light on the processes of the human mind and on the origin of religious ideas. The explanations of the mythology of the ancients still given but a short time since were truly puerile. It is only thanks to studies in Sanskrit that their meaning has been understood.

India also furnishes us with abundant

materials for a science which still remains to be created, Comparative Jurisprudence; for this antique country, whence came our ancestors, still contains a whole world of Aryan institutions, Aryan customs, Aryan laws, Aryan ideas, Aryan beliefs in a far earlier stage of growth and development than any which survived beyond its borders. Sir H. Maine has given models of this new science in his fine books, Ancient Law, Village Communities in the East and West, and The Early History of Institutions. To show what lights Comparative Jurisprudence may borrow from data in India, Sir H. Maine quotes the history of the transformations of property. As he well says, the German savants who clung to the historical method did not get at the root of the matter. The comparative method alone could enable one to seize the idea of the agrarian constitution of primitive societies. We thus arrive at important results, which we can only notice in passing. It seems established that property as we now understand it, that is, several property, is much more modern than ownership in common, and that so far as property in land is concerned, unrestricted competition in purchase and exchange has a far more limited field of action even at this moment than an Englishman or an Ameri-

can would suppose.

Sir Henry Maine thinks that we have nothing to borrow in these days from these archaic forms of ownership, because the progress of civilisation moves at the same rate as the progress of several property. If men have broken the bonds of common ownership and of clan solidarity in proportion as agriculture has improved and trade developed, it is not to be believed that they will ever return to these forms of the past. The history of this evolution, says Sir H. Maine, is, indeed, the best refutation of communism, for humanity recedes from, rather than draws

nearer to it.

None, indeed, dream of restoring that primitive agrarian organisation in virtue of which the land, the collective property of the clan, was periodically divided between all the families in such a manner that none of them was ever definitely deprived of all productive funds. Although it still subsists in many countries, notably in Russia, and even gives good agricultural results in the Swiss Allmenden, it is conspicuously inapplicable to large towns, or to a manufacturing society wherein the division of labour attaches a great number of men to occupations and to a mode of life which would not allow them to make use of the slice of land which might become theirs by allotment; but the conclusion may be drawn from the universality of this primitive organisation that the juridical instincts of humanity acknowledge the right of every father of a family to a certain instrument of labour with which he may make a means of subsistence by the useful employment of his strength, and in proportion to his profitable work. Modern science reverts to this idea, that without property the human personality is incomplete, and liberty a vain word. This principle is already laid down in the great philosopher Fichte's book, Beiträge zur Berichtigung des Urtheils über die Französische Revolution (1793); it is now ad-

mitted by the most distinguished writers on natural law, and by several of the principal professors of political economy in Germany. Adolph Samter, in a book that has recently appeared, Social Lehre, developes this idea, which he borrows from Hildebrand: "It does not result from the fact of a great number of individuals being without property that it must be suppressed. but, on the contrary, it follows therefrom that it is necessary to make it reach the hands of all." Nothing can be more just.
All the reasons brought forward to justify property lead to this conclusion, that it is so indispensable to man that he cannot be free and develope his individuality without it; if that be true, every man must needs be a proprietor, that is, have a fund or a function which will allow him to live by his work. We are evidently moving on towards a similar order of things, for everywhere except perhaps in England the number of those who possess either a lot of land or some share in one or another manufacturing enterprise, goes on increasing. Thus, then, contemporary science and the evolution of our economical organisation bring us back not to the agrarian institutions of primitive India, but to the juridical principles serving them as a basis. In regard to forms of government we observe an identical return to the forms of the past. The constitution of primitive society among the Aryas as among the Germans (radically such), and everywhere else, has been completely democratic. The free man, always a proprietor, chose the chiefs and the magistrates, dispensed justice, bore arms, and directly decided all questions interesting the community. Later, Feudalism and absolute monarchy everywhere took the place of the ancient democratic institutions. From this fact it might also have been concluded that they were condemned to disappear. Now, however, the progress of enlightenment and of civilisation brings us back to the self-government of ancient times which had survived in some very isolated regions, as, for instance, in the Swiss mountains and the valleys of Norway. Is it not probable that this return towards the democratic principles of the primitive epoch which is taking place in the sphere of political institutions will extend to social institutions likewise?

According to Sir H. Maine the study of India also puts us on our guard against the absolute generalisations of the orthodox economists, who are too apt to speak of their propositions as true à priori for all time and for all countries. Those Indian researches show that the economists of the old school greatly underrate the value, power, and interest of that great body of customs and inherited ideas which, according to the metaphor which they have borrowed from the mechanicians, they throw aside as "friction." As Sir Henry Maine very well

says:-

"The first step towards the discovery of new truth on these subjects (and perhaps the most difficult of all, so obstinate are the prejudices which stand in the way), is to recognise the Indiau phenomena of ownership, exchange, rent, and price as equally worthy of scientific observation with those of Western Europe."

For instance, the competition of which

economists speak as a universal and indispensable motive force is, like several property in land, very modern, and hardly exists in India, withdrawn from European influence; custom, not competition, regulates prices. In our Western societies, according to Sir H. Maine's forcible expression, "Competition in exchange seems to be the universal belligerency of the ancient world, which has penetrated into the interior of the ancient

groups of blood-relatives."

Sir H. Maine expresses, in conclusion, the conviction that India will become subject to the influence of Western ideas, and that in spite of the obstinate resistance of national prejudices it will enter into the movement which we call modern progress. According to our author, all societies that we know of have only advanced by means of influences from without, except Greece, to which we owe the reality of civilisation. "Except the blind forces of nature, nothing moves in this world which is not Greek in its origin." The merit of the English will be that of having communicated to India the leaven of progress which came from Greece. I cannot subscribe to this opinion. In regard to political and social institutions, we owe infinitely more to Germany and to Christianity than to Hellenism. The doctrine of Christ is the source of what is best in our ideas regarding the relations between man and man; this it is that leavens the movement of reform which now hurries humanity on to a better future. The Gospel of Jesus, the final crown of the equalising sentiments of the Prophets of Israel, has been completely distorted by the Roman traditions, which have made a hierarchical and despotic cultus of it. Nevertheless the ideas of the fraternity of all, of the equality of all men, the ardent aspirations towards an order of righteousness in which the first shall be last, this ideal of love and of reciprocal devotion which the first Christians put in practice, all that has been preserved in the Bible, and, whether we know it or not, lives within us. Not in vain did the Sermon on the Mount bring into the world the ideal of a society in which the disinherited should possess the earth. Greece, with its horror of labour and its consecration of inequality and of slavery, offers us nothing like it.

Christianity is far from having exhausted its mission of reform. Its social influence will grow greater, for it alone contains the true solution of the antinomies which shake society in the present day. To the foolish hope of a renovation accomplished by the power of industry now succeeds uneasiness regarding the future, and a sort of disgust with those refinements which were looked upon as the triumph of civilisation. The lie is given to the beatific optimism of the economists by the violent struggle of interests and by the antagonism of classes, which is, perhaps, more bitter than it has ever been. We look for a means of emerging from this terrible dead-lock, but Greece, at all events, will not provide us with it. Let us not therefore hasten the decomposition of the traditional institutions of India, which we have erroneously characterised as barbarous. The organisation we have to offer in exchange does not afford our West such perfect contentment, or so admirable an order,

that we have a right to impose it upon populations which may, perhaps, attain to a better order without passing through the same trials as ourselves. Let us, in the first place, import into India, not Hellenism, with its proud splendours and its aristocratic principles, but Christianity, with its charity, its humility, its rehabilitation of labour, and its aspiration after righteousness. We must not, doubtless, repel the high mental cultivation which we owe to antiquity: but that is the flower of civilisation; it is not its basis.

It will be seen that the Rede Lecture suggests the most serious problems. Sir H. Maine has not dreamt of solving them in a few words, but he has striven to make men think, and opens vast and new horizons in all directions of mental activity. This is evidently the end he had in view, and he has accomplished it admirably.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

Storia della Repubblica di Firenze. Di Gino Capponi. 2 Tomi. (Firenze: Barbèra, 1875.)

FLORENCE has reason to be proud of having produced such a work as the history of the Marchese Gino Capponi, for though the book bears the clear impress of the individuality of its author, it bears still more strongly the mark of the surroundings among which it was written. Florence itself has awakened the sympathy, called forth the learning, and given the cultivation which are the distinguishing features of the history of the

Marchese Gino Capponi.

The book, to begin with, is a marvel of compression, without any effort at condensation. In two volumes is contained the whole history of Florence, from its origin to the fall of the Republic in 1532. None of the many matters of interest that centre round the name of Florence has been omitted or slurred over; they all receive their due prominence. Yet there is no sense of crowding about the book, no painful oppression at the mass of details which are put before us. There is a unity in the general conception; everything has its proper proportion, and the sense of proportion reconciles us to the conciseness.

This conciseness, however, is not gained by presupposing in the reader an amount of general knowledge, which may be taken as a background on which a special history of Florence may be sketched in. The Marchese Capponi always begins from the beginning, and traces the important features of the matter in hand simply and briefly. In allusions to the ancient history of Italy, he always tells as much as would make the matter clear to a reader who approached it for the first time: his discussions about the formation of the Tuscan tongue require no previous philological knowledge; his literary and artistic notices are simple and plain, giving a sketch of men's distinguishing features without a catalogue of their works, or allusive references to their productions. A dignified simplicity and straightforwardness is the chief characteristic of the Marchese Capponi's style.

There is no passion or declamation in the book: there is no predominance of special interests. We cannot tell whether the

writer has been most interested in the political, the social, the literary or artistic history of Florence. He has not given us a series of brilliant studies, nor has he dressed up his own opinions in the rhetorical form of a narration of past events; but he has told us without unnecessary comment the story of the city whose past and present are alike dear to him. The profound conviction of the greatness of his subject extinguishes all impertinent obtrusion of self. As the long array of mighty Florentines passes before his eyes, among whom his own ancestors play no inconspicuous part, his wish is only that their actions should be plainly set forward and left to speak for themselves. To a vulgar parvenu superficial criticism and hasty judgments would be an appropriate means of displaying cleverness. The Florentine noble is humble in the presence of his great ancestors; they are too great to be affected by his raptures or reviling.

It is this feeling which lends an air of sobriety to the judgments, and of refinement to the style of this book. It is as though some one of the old Florentines, sobered by the experience which the ages have brought, were reading afresh his city's past history. The Marchese Capponi is so familiar with the old Florentine chronicles that he has caught their style and manner. Where he can he quotes from them directly, but all through the first volume of his history we find the phrases and turns of sentence used by Dino Compagni, and the Villani. The history of the time is told with the freshness and in the manner of the contemporary writers. Yet there is nothing forced or artificial in this; it is not a laborious and studied imitation smelling of the workshop, but the writer has had ringing in his ears, as he wrote, echoes from the contemporary chroniclers, and in their spirit his own account has been written: "Vetustas res scribenti nescio quo pacto antiquus fit animus."

The attitude of the Marchese Capponi throughout his History is that of one who has spent his life in quiet and calm companionship with the writers of the past. He has read them as a scholar and a man of culture, and not in the first instance with the view of writing a book. As he read he thought, and now that he has written his history, it is written with the clearness and simplicity which only a thorough and mature knowledge of the subject can give. Out of his fulness the Marchese Capponi can afford brevity, because he has no need of tricks or artifices to secure attention; he need not go back to elaborate further the ideas which he has flung down carelessly at first; he has not to make perpetual explanations to avoid an obscurity which has been growing from page to page through want of proper clearness to begin with. His subject was clearly blocked out in his mind before he began to write; he knew the connexion of its various parts; and so, at the introduction of each new character or each change in government, he is able to tell us at once all that is necessary to enable us to understand all future references.

From this it may be seen that the Marchese Capponi does not aim at being pictorial, because he is too familiar with his subject. Pictorial writing in history is gene-

rally an attempt to supply defective know-ledge by an appeal to the imagination both of the writer and his reader. A Florentine writing to Italians about Florence has no need of such an appeal. With stately dignity the Marchese Capponi tells his tale, and leaves it to its own inherent interest to command attention. So, too, with his judgments on individuals; he is not anxious to sketch characters or trace motives; men's acts must speak for them, if only they are fairly told. The Marchese Capponi is under no temptation to introduce modern ideas, because he is too thorough a scholar and too complete a student. He neither wishes to attack modern Ultramontanism nor to advocate modern democracy. Savonarola and the Medici interest him equally, for they both show the spirit of Florence in their day; but he would ridicule the notion of connecting either of them with modern political ideas. He is only careful to show us how they appeared to their contem-

poraries. The distinguishing feature of the Marchese Capponi's history is the dignity of his conception of his subject as a whole. He is profoundly impressed with the greatness of the contribution made by the city of Florence to the progress of the civilisation of mankind. He never forgets this, and Florentine history becomes to him an account of the development of the Florentine spirit, which found so many manifestations of its activity, and did so much for the cultivation of Europe. Tuscany suffered less than the rest of Italy from the barbarian invasions; its marshy soil did not invite the passage of the invaders, and its people remained more truly Latin than the rest of the Italians. Tuscany was less feudal and more civic than Lombardy, and set itself, under the Countess Matilda, to oppose German predominance. For this purpose it espoused the cause of the Papacy; but such was the power of civic life already that its ecclesiastics never became a separate party, but were identified with the interests of the whole body of citizens. Tuscany was Italian, Christian, and civic from the earliest times of its development. Its literature was Christian from its beginnings, and its civic spirit soon found itself a fitting expression. Earliest of the Italian cities, Florence showed the rest of Europe what was the meaning and what was the worth of the new peoples who had arisen on Rome's downfall. True it is that Italy had to pay the penalty for this precocity. The peoples of Italy raised themselves before Italy had time to become a nation: but who would venture to make a fault of that amplitude of civic life, that strong fertility of thought,

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from which the world gained so much light? Still the penalty had to be paid. Florence, more than anyother Italian city, developed by the diffusion of its language, its arts, its culture, the idea of an Italian nation, while by its civic organisation it was restrained within a narrow sphere of political activity. The national movement so far progressed that the chief cities of Italy spread their dominions, but then stood in more pronounced antagonism to one another. The energies of Italy, pent up within too narrow limits, lost their force; thought was con-

cerned with outward rather than with inward things; the mind became more subtle, while the will became weaker; a decay in the moral force of Italy left her a helpless prey to the stranger.

The Marchese Capponi is engaged in showing the part taken by the city of Florence in all this. His greatest merit is, that he conceives of Florence as a whole, and shows us its activity as the manifestation of the spirit of its whole body of citizens. There is no hero-worship in his pages: he emphatically reverses the picture of Italian history, which is so common among French writers especially, of a turbulent state of society occasionally producing a great man, whose production is to be set off against the previous anarchy. Florentine history is to him a process of organic development; its faults are obvious, but its glories are great.

The Marchese Capponi's History is a monument worthy of his great city. Perhaps no city but Florence could have produced at the present day a work which unites learning, refinement, and sobriety of judgment so equally as does the book before us.

M. CREHGTON.

Rambles in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. By R. H. R. (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1875.)

This is a gem of 304 pages which, overflowing with cleverness, common sense and sparkling descriptions of scenery and foreign life, is nevertheless written in such a flowing easy conversational style, that it may be read in a railway carriage, or refresh a headache; and this is very much in its praise as compared with heavy works which must be studied over the table with a dictionary. Its author is a brave and good gentleman, on his father's side an Italian Count of old origin, but his English maternity has caused him to naturalise and throw in his lot with us for the last thirty-three years. The proverbial "gold spoon" failing, has made him the man he is, battling through a good and useful life, with his old blood and his solid brains to carry him through. He is master of many languages and accomplishments, and every now and then he emigrates, and brings us back, as in this instance, a budget of fresh news we have never heard before.

He opens his book with showing the jeunesse dorée how, when they have "done" Italy and the grand tour, they have passed by hundreds of things they never even heard of; and he takes a young friend through those countries, on his plan, which makes the youth exclaim, "This is the way I like to study history, and this is the way never to forget it. I hated the very names of Tacitus and Livy, but how delightful I think them now." It was in the summer of 1873, and the cholera which was raging in Pesth barred his progress through dread of an oriental lazzaretto. He gives a grand description of the Danube between Gran and Vissegrad, and of the progress of Pesth from a commercial and agricultural point of view, and advises the cadets of the poor aristocracy of England to emigrate and profit by the beauty and the cheapness of that land,

that tract of Southern Europe bounded on the north by the Saave, south by the Bosphorus, east by the Danube, and west by the Adriatic.

Then comes the magnificent country be-tween Vienna and Trieste, glorious in its Semmering Pass two hours after leaving Vienna, and again from Gratz to Trieste, the desert Karst above Trieste which owns the "abomination of desolation" like Syria. and is nothing but an elevated plateau of stones and boulders, over which the Bora sweeps with appalling fury-a mysterious land where rivers suddenly leap into a cavern at your feet with a bounding roar, and reappear some miles distant. Then he visits the Consul of Trieste, and devotes three or four pages to that spectacle which all honest Englishmen deplore— Richard Burton put in the corner like a naughty schoolboy. "I want," he says, "a quid pro quo for my money, and to keep such a man away from the East is against my interest as an Englishman." He takes you to the Emperor's stud two hours away from Trieste, but doubts such a breed suiting our cavalry, though they are a cross between Arab sires and the Hungarian and Croatian mares. He describes beautifully the Palace of Diocletian at Spalato; and, steaming into the harbour, "the gaudy lateen sails spangled the glittering golden sea, the picturesque costumes of the sailors and the whole scene bathed in a golden light." One incident few of us are acquainted with—that Spalato gave a Protestant dean to our royal Windsor in the person of the celebrated Mark Anthony de Dominis (then Catholic Archbishop), and his interesting career is well worth reading. There is some account of the Battle of Lissa, and, to us, quite new incidents relating to our own Cœur de Lion with reference to Lachroma, followed by some useful hints to missionaries. He also tells us that Pio Nono was once a missionary on the banks of the Amazon. There are some excellent descriptions of the Dalmatian coast, and Cattaro especially. It made him sad to see so many beautiful countries lying fallow for want of hands, and to see shiploads of emigrants traversing thousands of miles to faroff unknown shores, when five days from home the very treasures they yearn for are lying waste.

By far the most interesting part of the book, however, is his description of Montenegro—upon whose wrongs he is eloquent. The Prince is a splendid man, one of nature's gentlemen; the Princess is the only beautiful woman in Montenegro, but she is lovely enough for a whole nation. The Prince administers justice under a huge carob tree, like "Deborah judging Israel under a palm tree between Ramah and Bethel in Mount Ephraim." The daughters of the better classes have a school kept by an accomplished Russian lady. The natives make a wonderful insect powder [which is very much needed in these parts] from a dried flower. The author's dragoman spoke six-tenths Montenegrin, three-tenths Albanian and Turkish, with one-tenth Italian, and it was difficult to get on. This splendid Prince rules over a devoted band of 20,000 hardy warlike mountaineers, always armed to the

teeth, a fighting tribe whose recreation consists of athletic games-races, for instance, in which they spring from crag to crag for a pair of pistols. They make raids like Bedawîn, and consider it chivalrous. They are noble savages with desert law and a sort of honour of their own, which prevents them from lying or stealing, and makes hospitality sacred. Once a party on board a ship begged the sailors to come and visit them, and on being told that they could not leave the ship without permission from their superiors, exclaimed with surprise, "If you like to do a thing, what right has anyone to forbid you?" The author dined constantly with the Prince, and came in for several feasts and the "dance of the eagles." The costumes are gorgeous; the country, bold wild crag and mountain of the most romantic aspect. On the author praising the costumes, the Prince said angrily, "Ah! you look upon us from a picturesque point of view; in fact, you would like to keep us here like a sort of menagerie of wild beasts to come and look at us occasionally for your amusement." He was extremely anxious to learn all about English laws and customs, but did not like that of primogeniture.

He longs to spread instruction among his people, and ended by saying, "In short your Chambers are your real sovereigns, the King being only the outward and visible sign of regal authority." The Montenegrins so love their Prince, that when he goes out unarmed or unattended, the huge living mass of thousands part to let him through, and press forward to kiss the hem of his garment; those who are of higher rank are shaken hands with, and the highest doffing caps press cheeks on either side. The Prince constantly begged R. H. R. to send English gentlemen to visit him, to shoot and fish. Their great grief is that England supports Turkey, whom they detest, against them; and they think, once seen, that England would appreciate them, and right their wrongs. The author is of opinion that if all the Christians in Ottoman employ were to abandon the posts they fill, Turkey would collapse in six months, but that would surely not be desirable. The author then works his way on; but is again stopped by cholera, and passes to another ship, on which there are a number of Orientals, and bewails that he is not Burton, for whom he expresses the greatest admiration. Finally, this volume teaches youngsters that they need not travel to China or Lapland in search of excitement, when we have such countries close at hand unknown to us; and we may venture to say that anybody who sails down the Adriatic will do well to secure this book before he goes, as it leaves nothing unsaid.

ISABEL BURTON.

The Formation of Christendom. Part III. By T. W. Allies. (London: Longmans & Co., 1875.)

"These English are but half-converts," was the exclamation of an Italian priest by the deathbed of one of our countrywomen, who had accepted the Roman creed, but in her last moments commended her soul simply to

"Jesus," and not to "Jesus and Mary." * A moderate tone is unfortunately not always a characteristic of such persons, but in a great measure we believe the Italian priest was right. And it is happy for the better influence of the Roman Church in this country that by means of such "half-converts" she is able more or less to retain her connexion with the saner and more judicious part of the English nation. Mr. Allies certainly accepts the new dogma, and in other points does not overstep the limits of orthodoxy laid down in his present communion. But about the greater part of his book there is a healthiness of tone that tells of one who in days gone by breathed freer air, and even now is not sickly with the malaria of the Vatican. And in the one chapter of his book that touches at any length on the Roman claims there is a weakness, almost a reserve, which distinguishes it at once from the remainder of the volume and from the fervid declamations on such matters which we have been accustomed to hear from others. It has been remarked before now that Mr. Allies' refutation of himself, published when he first joined the Church of Rome, was an extremely feeble reply to his former very fair defence of the Anglican position. In this volume, where the English Church is only glanced at as "a doomed Troy," the same want of force is apparent. This charge may be substantiated somewhat more at length.

There is one argument used by Mr. Allies, which but for its palpable fallaciousness would be extremely misleading. On p. 20 he compares St. Paul's words, Rom. xv. 20, "lest I should build upon another man's foundation," with the "two words applied by ancient writers to Peter's work at Rome, that is, founding and building," and argues that St. Paul must here be referring to St. Peter's foundation of the church of Rome. Without the reference to "ancient writers" this would be a fair, though by no means a conclusive argument. But when we come to look at these "ancient writers," they are none others than Irenaeus, iii. 3, and Eusebius quoting Irenaeus. No one who knows anything of the subject needs to be told that the words "founding and building" are there expressly applied in the plural to St. Peter and St. Paul together. We feel sure that Mr. Allies must regret having used so unfortunate an argument. The true inference from the comparison evidently is, that the word founding is used by St. Irenaeus and Ensebius in a looser sense than it is by St. Paul, and that, as far as these passages are concerned, St. Peter's presence in Rome before the date of the Epistle to the Romans is at least quite an open question. The whole tone of that Epistle indeed makes it difficult to believe that the community there had been already founded by the chief of the Apostles.

The later presence of St. Peter at Rome is a very different thing, and few students of Church history in this country will wish to deny the greatest Church of Christendom whatever glory may attach to it from having the two greatest apostles as co-martyrs and co-founders in the larger sense. The fact

of St. Peter's crucifixion was evidently known when the last chapter of St. John was written, and the Church cannot have forgotten the place where it occurred. It is impossible to sympathise either with the non-natural interpretations of Mr. Greenwood (Cathedra Petri, book i. chap. 2), who is followed by Mr. Maguire (in his little book, St. Peter non-Roman, 1871), or with the theory of promiscuous interpolations and forgeries in the writings of the Fathers advanced by Mr. E. J. Shepherd (in his History of the Roman Church up to Damasus, published in 1851). Nor can we accept the solvents of the acute and learned Lipsius, which involve a rejection of the authenticity of several of the canonical scriptures and a disbelief in the second imprisonment of St. Paul. We believe that Mr. Allies is right in his explanation of the well-known passages of St. Clement's Epistle, chaps. v. and vi., which agrees substantially with that of Dr. Lightfoot. The comparison of the πυλύ πλήθος of Clement with the "multitudo ingens" of Tacitus is, we notice, made by both, which is remarkable if (as it seems) it is accidental.

But what we complain of in Mr. Allies is that (after starting with the fallacy we have mentioned) he passes over all the difficulties of the first visit of St. Peter to Rome in the reign of Claudius with a simple reference to "the unanimous testimony of ancient writers"—that is, as the note informs us, Eusebius, Orosius, and S. Leo (p. 16).

To write in this way is simply to ignore the light which has recently been cast on the chronology of the Roman Church. We refer, of course, to Lipsius's Chronologie der Römischen Bischöfe and Quellen der Römischen Petrus-sage (already alluded to), and to a very able article by Professor Salmon, in the first number of the Dublin Hermathena, on "The Chronology of Hippolytus." The last essay appears to me to lead the way to a solution of the question of the meaning of the twenty-five years assigned to St. Peter. This solution may be stated here, very succinctly, as it differs in some respects from the conclusions drawn by both the abovenamed writers.

Taking much that they have proved for granted, I conclude that St. Hippolytus was the first to popularise, if not to calculate, this number of years, and that he did so on the following grounds. He had before him a list of bishops from Linus to his own time, with the length of their episcopates, probably expressed only in years. This, we know, is what the Latin chronicle of the year 235 contained (of which he was almost certainly the author), though the text of that portion of it is lost, viz., Nomina Episcoporum Romae et quis quot annis praefuit. By adding the episcopates together he obtained A.D. 55 or 56 as the year of the appointment of Linusthe latter being the date given in the Liberian catalogue, which is grounded on the chronicle of A.D. 235. This date was probably at least seven years too early; but such an amount of error was natural to so rough a method of calculation. However this may be, it is pretty clear that the twenty-five years of Peter were obtained by counting back from Linus to the Ascension, which we know, from his Paschal Canon, Hippolytus put in the

^{*} Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon, p. 108, note.

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year 29, the consulship of the two Gemini. But it would be a mistake to suppose that St. Hippolytus imagined St. Peter to have come to Rome immediately after the Ascension, or necessarily much before the appointment of Linus, nor did he suppose that appointment to have been made just before the Apostle's death. All he wished to do was to carry back the succession of Roman bishops to the time of our Lord Himself through the chief of the Apostles. Later chroniclers, however, naturally enough took the twenty-five years as having an absolute, not a relative value, and supposed them to be conterminous with St. Peter's life. This double mistake led them to calculate the era of his arrival at Rome as twenty-five years before his martyrdom, which was variously dated between 64 and 68 A.D., and hence the first visit was placed sometimes under Gaius, sometimes under Claudius. As the earlier date was seen to be irreconcileable with Acts xi. 28, xii. 1, &c., the second year of Claudius was generally adopted, especially as it coincided with an early and perhaps independent legend about Simon Magus (Justin, Apol. i. 26, who says nothing of St. Peter).

Whether the numerous writers who embroidered the legend of Simon and his contests with St. Peter separately, or together with St. Paul, troubled themselves at all about harmonies of chronology, is very uncertain. Whatever amount of truth may be at the bottom of the legend, chronological truth is not to be looked for in it, for these contests are variously placed under Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. Any date therefore contained in any form of this legend is untrustworthy, especially if that form is one so obviously prejudiced as the Clementine, which seems intended to substitute St. Peter for St. Paul as first or sole founder of the Roman Church.

Without presuming to affirm that the above hypothesis about the "years of Peter" is certain, I contend that it is probable, and founded on a broad consideration of known facts and valid inferences. Mr. Allies writes as if he was unaware of their existence.

It is a relief to pass to the larger and better part of the book, which is a detailed comparison of the philosophy of the first three centuries with Christianity. This strikes us as having something of the bright sympathetic spirit which distinguishes the best French writers on the Imperial period. In matters of fact, with regard to the different philosophers and their systems, Mr. Allies depends chiefly on Zeller and Ueberweg, but there is very little that is German in his idea of their relations to one another and to Christianity. The argument of the different chapters is rather hard to follow, and it would have been well if the links which are given in the analysis at the beginning of the book had been brought more into prominence in the text. But the volume is forcible, not so much in its particular arguments as when taken as a whole. Read in this way it does much to confirm the impression that the great advance in the religious conceptions of heathens from the time of Seneca onwards was due firstly to Jewish and then to Christian influences. The various steps represented by the names of Seneca, Plutarch, Philostratus, and Plo-

ing manner, and their points of contact and of contrast with Christian doctrine are brought vividly and truly before the reader. There is, however, a good deal of inequality in the execution. The obligations of Seneca to Christianity are strongly suggested rather than affirmed, pp. 92-95, but we lack in this part of the subject a critical investigation of a most difficult topic, which even Dr. Lightfoot has, we think, not exhausted in his essay attached to the Epistle to the Philippians. On the other hand, Epictetus' description of the ideal Cynic, the messenger of God, who is to overlook (ἐπισκοπεῖν) mankind, contains, it is fairly argued, some "specific imitations" of Christian ideas (pp. 227 foll.). The Apollonius of Philostratus is shown very convincingly to be a make-believe heathen Christ (chap. xix.), while Plotinus was undoubtedly the pupil of a Christian, Ammonius Sakkas. The proof of this Ammonius Sakkas. The proof of this obscure reflex action of Christianity upon heathen thought grows clearer as we advance, and it is besides quite in keeping with the eclectic tendencies of the second and third centuries. Yet to the very last there is little or no mention of Christianity in those authors who seem to have imbibed most of the Christian spirit, and who were evidently not ignorant of Christians as a component part of society. The conclusion is forced upon the reader that this silence was not accidental but intentional, and we leave off with a clearer view of the absolute originality of our revelation in its moral as well as its theological postulates. The creation of this general impression is, as we have said, the chief merit of the book, and so far we welcome it as of service to the cause of religious truth in this country.

But it is impossible to forget that Mr. Allies was once in a position to have done much greater service. We do not know what position he occupies at present, but it seems that his connexion with the R. C. University of Ireland was of short duration. "I ascertained," he writes, "on the completion of the first series, that no need had been felt for lectures on the philosophy of history." Though he may not regret the waste of his powers, others may do so. It is sad for one living in Oxford to reflect how many of her ablest sons, at one critical period of her history, followed Dr. Newman into the desert. Their defection has much to answer for: and all gratitude is owed by the present generation to those who then stood firm. One there was, now passed away, whom Mr. Allies will remember as his travelling companion in France in 1845. to whose steadfastness much is due; and there are of course others living whom we rejoice still to reverence as champions, not of "a doomed Troy," but of that which is to us in this "day and country" the chief bulwark of "the City of God."

JOHN WORDSWORTH.

Die Deutsche Dichtung des 19ten Jahrhunderts in ihren bedeutenderen Erscheinungen. Populäre Vorlesungen von Karl Julius Schröer. (Leipzig: Vogel, 1875.)

of Seneca, Plutarch, Philostratus, and Plotinus are marked off in a clear and interest-the class of useful books, and for that reason on Schlegel's satirical sallies against that

recommends itself to the English student of German literature. It contains in a moderate compass a full, though naturally somewhat compressed survey of German poetry during the present century. Novel writing, and philosophy as far as it bears upon poetical and artistic subjects, are comprised under the term "Dichtung," which in this manner becomes representative of the entire literary movement in modern Germany. A good table of contents with an additional index of names are luxuries of rare occurrence in German books, and therefore the more appreciated when they do occur. As far as we have been able to verify the dates contained in a good-sized volume, we can vouch in most cases for Professor Schröer's accuracy. Mistakes, however, occur occasionally: at p. 181 the opening lines of two of Heine's songs are misquoted, while at p. 178 a lover is made to bid the full moon "good morning," in a song called expressly an Abendreihn (evening song)—an absurdity which it is needless to add never entered the mind of Wilhelm Müller. One of Novalis' most beautiful and most popular poems, that beginning "Wenn alle untreu werden," is (p. 151) erroneously ascribed to Schenkendorf, unless the latter poet has written a song with an identical opening, which we greatly doubt but will not absowhich we greatly doubt but will not absolutely deny. Another strange mistake is made with regard to a poet who as a Viennese celebrity might have claimed more attention on the part of an Austrian patriot like our author. We are speaking of Ignaz Franz Castelli, a fertile playwright, and poet in the Austrian dialect, who died in Vienna in 1862, and was personally known to most literary men of that city, and very likely to Professor Schröer him-self. Nevertheless, the year of his death is given wrongly in the present volume; and, strange to say, his two Christian names are stated to be Johann Friedrich-names which, as the reader will notice, have all but the same initials as Ignaz Franz. This looks very much like guesswork, and reminds one involuntarily of the conjectural ingenuity which supplied the failing memory of an illustrious contemporary Englishman with the name of his maternal parent.

Slight inaccuracies of this kind count for little in a book so full of information as the present volume; and English readers, appalled by the ponderous tomes of Koberstein or unattracted by the glibtongued self-complacency of Herr Julian Schmidt, cannot do better than trust to the guidance of Professor Schröer, as far at least as facts are concerned. But here their implicit confidence ought to end. It is not our intention to write a criticism of Professor Schröer's critical tastes and whimsicalities, but we certainly were astonished at meeting, in a book devoted to the history of literature, with so little of the historical judgment which defines the position of an author in the intellectual development of his time and country. This want of true appreciation is shown, for instance, in the arrangement of the material, and in the proportion of space allotted to each author. pages are wasted on extracts from one of Kotzebue's most insignificant comedies, and

greatly changed since it was the locale of

prolific playwright. On the other hand, a highly-interesting poet like Grabbe, who might be called the Beddoes of German literature, is disposed of in a few lines. Too little notice also is taken of Mörike, to whom Germany owes some of her sweetest lyrics, and of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, by far the most gifted lady on the German Parnassus; while, on the other hand, Betti Paoli, perhaps owing to her Austrian birth, is extolled to an immoderate degree. One of her songs, by no means a remarkable one in our opinion, is held up as unmatched by anything a man has written since 1832, that is, before the acme of Lenau's and Heine's lyrical power. With regard to the first of these two writers, the only great lyrical poet modern Austria has produced, Professor Schröer's local patriotism has strangely deserted him; he speaks of Lenau in a half-pitying manner, and comes to the remarkable conclusion that but little of his work will prove of "lasting value." We insist upon the injustice of such flimsy criticism the more emphati-cally as the great poet to whom literature owes such works as Savonarola, Don Juan, and Die Albigenser has been strangely neglected by the lovers of German literature

in this country. The genius of Heine, also, has proved an indissoluble problem to our author; he complains a great deal of the poet's want of sincerity, self-destructive irony, and other qualities puzzling and uncongenial to the well-constituted mind. Professor Schröer describes the present work as popular lectures, and we willingly believe that such views as these are "popular" among certain circles of the Austrian capital; but he ought to have considered twice before expounding them in a work which by its size and tone seems to lay claim to the dignity of an historical treatise. At the beginning of the present century a spirit of discontent and doubt half defined, yet none the less bitter, seemed to inspire the thinkers and poets of most European nations. We all know how the chord struck first by Goethe in his Faust vibrated in the soul of Byron, and who the more subjective note of Byron found an echo in the songs of such men as Alfred de Musset and Leopardi, of Poushkin and Petöfy. Heine was the German representative of Byronism or "Weltschmerz;" he calls himself "the knight with the laughing tear in his scutcheon," and many of his finest effusions are due to a mood which, although perhaps originally derived from a foreign impulse, had become thoroughly transfused with the fire of his genius. That occasionally a tinge of affectation may have been mingled with the genuine colouring of passion no impartial critic will deny; but to be blinded by such accidental deficiencies to perhaps the most intense lyrical power ever possessed by man, betrays not only obtuseness of judgment, but also the influence of a prejudice fortunately now antiquated.

We do not wish to be hard upon Professor Schröer. We repeat that the material collected by him is valuable, and upon the whole well arranged; we will add that his remarks on the works of Schiller and Goethe show orthodox appreciation, and that his account of the Romantic School (chiefly extracted from Haym's voluminous work) is

lucid and interesting; but we have thought it our duty to warn the English reader against opinions neither valuable in themselves, nor even representative of average German criticism.

F. HUEFFER.

OLD MANCHESTER.

Memorials of Manchester Streets. By Richard Wright Procter. (Manchester: Thomas Sutcliffe, 1874.)

To do justice to this book it is requisite that the reader should constantly bear in mind the object of its genial and chatty writer. Whoever expects to find in it a methodical history of the events which have transformed a small manorial village into a mighty city will be grievously disappointed, and equally fruitless will be the labour expended upon it by any seeker after guidebook lore. Mr. Procter is neither historian nor systematic cicerone, but a pleasant gossiper upon the days that are no more. Zeitgeist has touched him indeed, but only lightly, and with the very edge of her wing. His eyes are turned to the past, and his delight is to turn away from the rushing tide of human life which foams through the great city, and to watch the peaceful meandering of the pellucid stream which ran through the olden village, wherein the foundation was laid of the commercial supremacy of our nation. The great charm of the book is contrast. Those who are familiar only with the Manchester of to-day—one of the most modern places in existence - in turning over these pages will continually be startled and amused by the evidences of a former state of affairs now almost beyond conception. Arm in arm with our author we wander through the few streets which formed Old Manchester. The present disappears; the warehousesstately palaces of commerce—vanish "as at the touch of an enchanter's wand;" and in their place rise the quaint burgages of those whose fair daughters tempted the Flemings from their marshy fields. Lounging at the doors (for "fine old Leisure" was not then dead) stand well-to-do townsmen in doublet and hose, chatting, it may be, with some demure damsels, and raising their caps to the lady in ruff and farthingale who sweeps by on her way to church. A quaint old town it was, with a fine church, at whose foot ran a shining river glittering in the summer sunshine, and sparkling with manycoloured fish-a quaint old town, with a bridle for refractory scolds, and a duckingstool for still more unmanageable termagants, with a dungeon for recusants and a gallows for thieves. Through the old streets we wander, and listen to Mr. Procter as he tells us of their origin, and of the more modern associations which have clustered round them. Nor is our listening vain. A perhaps fanciful etymology derives the name of the town from a British root, meaning the "place of men;" and it is certain that the circumstances and the place have been favourable to a development of vigorous individuality, which affords plentiful scope for the chronicler of local worthies and notabilities. The opening chapter is devoted to Hunt's Bank, now

the Dungeon, or New Fleet. Here, we read, died in 1581 Richard Smithe, "an ould pryst," doubtless one of the many adherents of the "changeless church" whom Lancashire produced at this time and who were faithful unto death. A little later we have a reference to a demonstrative band of "Shakers," who got into trouble for disturbing the service of the old church. Mr. Procter might here have enlarged a little, and told us more of this group, who afterwards emigrated to America and there founded a socialist community. Many villages, industrious and prosperous, marvels of cleanliness and good work, owe their existence to Anne Lee, the blacksmith's daughter of Toad Lane. The biographical notice published by her followers states that she was imprisoned in a cell so small that she could not straighten herself, "and with the design of starving her to death [the authorities] kept her there fourteen days without food." A fitting commentary upon this statement is afforded by the print at p. 12, where we see that the prisoners were confined in the upper storey, to which their friends or benevolent strangers could convey food and other alms to them by means of rope-suspended bags. Mr. Procter's book contains the fullest contribution yet made to the typographical history of Manchester, a point of some importance, for the advent of the printing press into a town generally marks an epoch in the history of its culture. The first printers were Waldegrave and his men, whose tools were seized at Newton Lane, as they were printing a Marprelate tract. No book is known to have been printed in Manchester before 1719, although the registers chronicle the death of Thomas Hud, printer, in 1692. During the last century the local presses were busily at work, and when the history of provincial typography comes to be written, no inconsiderable space will be needed to chronicle the work done by the successors of Thomas Hud. We have (p. 56) some characteristic extracts from the diary of James Weatherley. In his battered old age we knew him well, the genial guardian of a handful of books, set forth upon a few planks in one of the principal thoroughfares. To a good know-ledge of books he added social abilities, which were exerted too often in temples of "the rosy god." Bookselling is a trade, in England at least, into which many men drift without previous preparation. Weather-ley was an example of this fact. Fond of books, and a collector in a small way, "hard times" came knocking at the door, and his beloved treasures were being sold one by one, and thrown as sops to Cerberus, when someone suggested that it would be better to turn bookseller at once, and so with his treasures displayed on a borrowed wheelbarrow he started on his new career. Many men with less talent than Weatherle. have built up gigantic establishments. Mr Procter gives a brief account of what has the appearance of a judicial murder (p. 68). Four men were convicted and executed for an atrocious murder at Pendleton. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and on the scaffold, as at the bar, they solemnly affirmed their innocence. That they were guiltless

has often been asserted, but the matter still remains a mystery. Supposing them to have been wrongly condemned, their history would form a ghastly contribution to "murder considered as a fine art."

A tradition more than two hundred years old connects Manchester with Sir Lancelot du Lac, who is here said to have vanquished a giant hight Tarquin. There is a ballad upon the subject (p. 102) about which some more information seems needed. It is quite different from that in Percy's Reliques (which is also printed in the old edition of Baines's *History of Lancashire* as "from ancient records in the British Museum"). Mr. Procter quotes his verses from the privately printed Memoirs of the Mosley family, without noticing that they had been long previously printed by Joseph Aston, who combined the functions of editor, dramatist, rhymester, and printer, and to whose pen we suspect the ballad owes more than to any minstrel of the reign of Elizabeth or James.

The readers of John Taylor's Pennyless Pilgrimage will welcome the view of the "old coffee house," previously known as the Eagle and Child, where the Water-poet was hospitably entertained with "eight several sorts of ale, all able to make one stark drunk or mad." The Eagle and Child is not the only evidence of the proximity of the Derbys. In Aldport they had a park and mansion. At the butts there the townsfolk were expected to practise daily the art which gave us victory at Crecy and Agincourt.

The multitude of trees has long given place to the multitude of men, and the dwellings of the artisans in their turn are giving place to palatial structures, erected as temples for the worship of the "almighty dollar." Deansgate, in place of being a narrow dingy thoroughfare, is rapidly being changed into a magnificent street, and its old inhabitants are driven further out, or crowd together in viler dens than those which made the byways of Deansgate infamous. No wonder that every year the overgrown city swallows up more green fields, that rural sights and scenes are replaced by bricks and mortar. No wonder that lovers of the past like our author should fret at the modern Manchester, the vast treeless, flowerless, plain watered by poison-streams, and overhung by a pall of smoke, and should look back with regret to the days when its air was free, and its rivers bright and pure, and when green fields were visible even from the God's acre of the old church, which now stands in the very midst of the rush and roar of trade and traffic. Civilisation has its blessings, but sometimes a heavy price must be paid for

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Of a book of gossip it is only possible to gossip. The style is generally clear, fluent, and in places its general elegance is heightened by felicitous fancies and pathetic touches. There are occasional blots which may well be attributed to slips of the pen, as where Tasso is styled a Latin poet (p. 159). We are sorry that while in Longworth Street (p. 130), Mr. Procter did not weave a garland to the memory of Rowland Detrosier, whose early life was spent there. Detrosier was a wonderful instance of the triumph of the will over adverse cir-

cumstances. He was the natural son of a Manchester manufacturer, and when only a month old was placed in the family of Charles Barnes, a poor tailor of Longworth Street, who brought him up as his own, the lad's heartless parents having abandoned him to the rude buffetings of fortune. With only so much education as the Sunday school could supply he became proficient in several branches of science, taught himself a little Latin and more French, studied music, and acquired a mastery over the English lan-guage which enabled him to clothe his "burning thoughts" in "winged words" that went straight home to the hearts of his hearers. His was the eloquence whose effect was lasting upon the minds of his audience. It did not evaporate in gaseous excitement. It was the eloquence of words exciting the enthusiasm of work.

To his influence—the influence of a halfstarved fustian cutter with a wife and young family dependent upon him, almost before he had attained manhood, the influence of a student whose intellectual exercises consisted in reading borrowed books on foodless days, was due the establishment of two of the earliest Mechanics' Institutions ever formed. His voice and pen in no small measure fanned that sacred flame of culture which has never been entirely extinguished among the artisans of the north, and now perhaps least of all. The friend of Francis Place and the correspondent of Bentham, the story of his life-a life devoted to the enlightenment of the working classes-is worth, as an exemplar, a hundred records of the vulgar success

of millionaires.

The volume is well illustrated, some of the sketches by Mr. F. A. Winkfield being especially clever, and its general appearance is highly creditable. The Appendix consists of two papers, one by Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., on "Old Manchester and its Worthies," which includes a sketch of much that is notable in its early history; and the other an article written by Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., descriptive of Chetham's Library. The last named was a contribution to Blackwood's Magazine fifty years ago, and its author is still prosecuting earnestly those literary avocations of whose pleasures he has written with such vigour and elo-WILLIAM E. A. AXON. quence.

La France sous Louis Quinze. Par Alphonse Jobez. (Paris: Didier et Cie.)

To what causes is the Revolution of '89 to be attributed? How is that formidable tempest to be explained which so completely overthrew French society that its traces are still visible? Such are the questions M. Jobez proposes in his preface, and it is to answer these that he has written his book. The Revolution, according to him, is explained only by the state of society in the period preceding it; it was engendered by the abuses with which the Government of the old absolute monarchy teemed, and the author has attempted to sketch the picture of French society under this monarchy. It is not his fault if the sketch becomes a kind of impeachment.

M. Jobez devotes two-thirds of his first volume to a brief narrative of the history of experienced reverses similar to those which

France under Louis XIV., in which he especially directs his attention to everything relating to the internal state of the kingdom. The remainder of the work deals with the reign of Louis XV., and the author promises to follow up the book before us with another on the reign of Louis XVI. We ought not, however, to say "the reign," for M. Jobez gives no more space than they deserve to court intrigues, rivalries of great lords, follies of great ladies, and revolutions of cabinets; he endeavours, above all, to teach us to know France herself, to tell us what she wished, suffered, and accomplished; he describes that stirring, active, energetic, patient, industrious society which was in full action beneath the court, which suffered from its faults without revolting, and from which modern France has sprung. In a word, it is not the history of Louis XV. M. Jobez has attempted to relate, but the history of France under Louis XV., and the programme which he has traced is well carried out. Thus, he gives extensive details of the economical and financial state of the country: a subject that many historians neglect, thinking that they have done enough when they have stated in general terms the more or less disastrons or prosperous condition of the finances, the commerce and the industry of a nation. If this side of history is often overlooked, it is because it is impossible to treat of financial and economical questions unless prepared by special study, and impossible to disen-tangle the chaos of the fiscal ordinances of the ancient monarchy without long and difficult search among archives. M. Jobez possessed the indispensable knowledge; he has made all necessary investigations; and many keen remarks and facts hitherto but little known will be found in his book. does not succeed so well in depicting military operations. He is not of the school of M. Thiers; he does not attempt, like him, to pierce the secrets of great captains, to describe their manoeuvres, to reproduce and to criticise their plan of campaign; frequently he confines himself to a brief mention of events, aiming rather at pointing out the consequences of victories and defeats on the character and fate of the nation, than at describing sieges and battles in detail. If M. Thiers had had to describe the battle of Fontenoy, he would have given it half a volume, or at least a whole chapter; M. Jobez' account of it occupies five pages (iii. 413).

In reading the book, we have felt again and again that it needed real courage in M. Jobez to bring his enterprise to an end. The reign of Louis XV. is certainly one of the saddest periods in the history of France one of those in which there is least greatness. Notwithstanding some brilliant episodes and astonishing victories, one feels himself in presence of a dissolving society, of a world coming to an end, where everything is giving way at once. The King, not deficient in intelligence, appeared to be conscious of it; and the saying attributed to him, "Things will last as they are as long as we do," words which were changed by the people into the brutal saying, "Après moi le déluge,"—answered well to his inner sentiment. France before 1870 had never signalised the Seven Years' War; she had never signed a treaty so disastrous as that Peace of Paris, which sealed perhaps for ever the ruin of her colonial power. And the causes of these disasters were more shameful and humiliating than the defeats themselves. It was the increasing demoralisation of the Court and nobility, degraded by the example of their master, the disorganisation of the administration, the ruin of the finances, which had become the prey of courtiers and favourites, the corruption and venality of all persons engaged in the government, and the abuses of every shape swarming everywhere, which brought with them this humiliation and ruin. It would have even then been something if France had enjoyed a little internal liberty for her consolation; but the reign of Louis XV. is perhaps in a greater degree than that of Louis XIV, the time of absolute despotism. The frequent revolutions in France since the beginning of the present century have given the French people a character for fickleness, indiscipline, and thoughtlessness, which especially belongs to the Parisians, and which even in their case is much exaggerated, and which the bulk of the nation by no means deserves. On the contrary, it may be maintained that the French nation is one of those that can endure longest, without revolting, and almost without complaining, all the evils a bad government can inflict. It is sufficient to read M. Jobez' book to be convinced of this. Except some riots in times of extreme suffering, and the ridiculous conspiracy of Cellamare, which, moreover, happened during the Regency, the government of Louis XV. was always obeyed with exemplary patience, and yet it is not only one of the worst that has ever been seen, but also one of the most despotic. M. Jobez has truly remarked that the royal authority under Louis XV. was more absolute than it had ever been. Centralisation was as great as the difficulty of communication permitted; the authority of the intendants almost completely replaced that of the governors of the provinces, and the last remnants of provincial independence completely disappeared. Finally-and the remark is no less correct than the one last mentioned—the effects of the persecution directed against the Protestants were felt by the entire population. Accustomed to treat the unfortunate Protestants with the utmost rigour, and to apply to them the monstrous legislation which resulted from the long series of ordinances of Louis XIV., a legislation still further aggravated by the edict of 1724, the functionaries of all orders had assumed habits of harshness and contempt, from which the population had frequently to suffer, and which sometimes amounted to ferocity. In Paris, under the eyes of the Court, and in the midst of a great and restless population, the agents of the government were compelled to be more cautious; but in the provinces their arbitrary power was complete, and was very often exercised with brutality (ii. 379).

M. Jobez is one of the first, if not the first, who has remarked the effects of the Protestant persecution on the rest of the French nation; this accounts for the interest he has taken in religious questions, or at least in the question of liberty of conscience,

which is greater than that taken by most of his predecessors, and for the fact that he has taken special note of all matters relating to Protestantism. All agree in deploring the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in pointing out the fatal consequences of that measure; yet many historians still disregard its extreme importance, because they confine themselves to describing the Revocation, and afterwards entirely put aside. French Protestantism. To them the Revocation is like a storm that strews the ground with ruins, but whose effects then rapidly disappear. M. Jobez views it more justly. Occupying himself especially with the life of the nation, he acknowledges that the consequences of the Revocation lasted much longer and were much more widely spread than is generally supposed. He perceives that the persecution that weighed on French Protestantism, lasting all through the reign of Louis XV., was for the government a constant source of difficulties, and for the country an incessant cause of weakness and ruin. He relates, what till now has been seldom done, the history of the Protestants as well as that of the rest of the French people, and their sufferings form one of the saddest sides of the picture.

However, the picture has likewise its bright sides. The time of Louis XV is also the time of Voltaire, sometimes called by his contemporaries "King Voltaire;" and he plays in this period a part much more important than that of the monarch himself. Voltaire has but his pen wherewith to oppose the authority of the King, an instrument which might at any time easily be broken in his hands; but it none the less constitutes a formidable power, of which Louis XV. himself has at times to take account, for at certain times Voltaire has at his back the opinion of France and of the world. That which is now done, especially in free countries, by the press, which has sometimes been spoken of and is regarded as a third power standing by the side of the legislative and the executive authority, Voltaire had to do almost entirely alone. He is the voice of public opinionits organ and representative. It is necessary to take him into consideration. Is it supposed, for example, that the government consented willingly and from a pure senti-ment of justice to the revision of the trial of Calas? Have we ever seen any government whatever confess its faults of its own accord and acknowledge the fallibility of its judges? No; the absolutism of Louis XV. knew perfectly well the celebrated maxim in virtue of which when a fault is committed it is infinitely better to persevere in it than to acknowledge it. It was Voltaire who, enlisting in the service of a just cause his unequalled talent, his wonderful activity, and all the influence which his great reputation gave him, forced the hand of the ministers, and it will be to his eternal honour that he was the apostle of tolerance.

It is however the prominent trait in the character of that new society which was formed in France at the same time that the old one perished, to have been humane and tolerant. It is the bright side of that philosophy of the eighteenth century, in other respects very superficial and very imperfect.

M. Jobez justly praises it for this. He seems to us, however, to rank Voltaire and his friends a little too high. He has not said enough about their deficiencies. Undoubtedly Voltaire was by no means an atheist; his intellect was too keen not to see that atheism is a mere hypothesis, less tenable than the opposite hypothesis, and that a clock is more difficult to explain if the existence of the clockmaker be denied than if it be admitted. But if Voltaire was not an atheist—if, like that part of French society of which he was the organ, the representative, and almost the incarnation, he had generous instincts, love of justice and hatred of oppression and intolerance—there were many things in which he was deficient; above all, he wanted a faith. Taking him all in all, he was indifferent, nor had he anything to put in the place of the Catholicism which he believed that he had overthrown. He struck it some terrible blows, and at one time it might almost have been believed that he had destroyed it; but nothing is destroyed which is not replaced, and the ground re-maining empty, Catholicism little by little reconquered it, and continues to this day the great peril of France and the great obstacle to her recovery. If then we can heartily consent to the praises given by M. Jobez to Voltaire and all the pleiad of writers and philosophers of the eighteenth century, it still appears to us that he is not sufficiently sensible of their failings and of the defects of their work. That which M. Jobez has well represented is the contrast which the reign of Louis XV. presents; it is the struggle between the old monarchical society ready to melt away, and the new society which the French Revolution was to bring to life out of its ruins, which Voltaire and his friends prepared, which was to inherit from them the greater part of their good qualities and of their defects, and which, even when it was still in process of formation, avenged humanity for the humiliations a king like Louis XV. was inflicting on it.

A French proverb says that the people have always the government they deserve. M. Jobez deservedly gives this saying the lie. The France of Voltaire and Diderot deserved rather a better government than that of Mdme. de Pompadour and Mdme. de Prie.

ETIENNE COQUEREL.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Akimfoo, the History of a Failure, by Major W. F. Butler, C.B. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.) Major Butler tells us that at the close of his service on the Coast of Africa, there came upon him (to use his own vivid words), "A fever, compared to whose deadly strength all the previous fevers had been as nothing, the pent-up poison of weary hours of toil finding at last expression in overwhelming illness," which lasted through long months afterwards. This we must suppose to be the reason that what would once have been a very welcome contribution to the history of the war in West Africa, comes to us anticipated in most of its important particulars. Major Butler's powers as a word-painter of distant scenes are well known, and those who look to this volume for picturesque descriptions of the deadly forests among which we cast our handful of white troops, and lifelike sketches of the degraded tribes who were to be their allies, will not be disappointed. But then poor Winwood Reade had been before him in this

field, and left little fresh for others to glean. So too the course of the operations, and the impediments that lay in the way, are illustrated by a few masterly touches, although the author does not profess to give a full narrative. But here too he as been anticipated by the elaborate volumes of Captain Brackenbury, who enjoyed peculiar advan-tages as the official historian of the expedition, and used them with skill. There are two points, however, brought specially to notice by Major Butler, beside his own march on Wolseley's right flank with the Akims, who turned back in a panic when just within sight of Coomassie. Specially we mean as compared with the other writers on the war, and therefore calling for remark even in a brief notice. These are the hopeless and universal untrustworthiness of our native allies; and the complete failure of Glover's separate operations to attain any useful end. As to the first, Major Butler's indictment is eloquent, and apparently supported by a goodly array of proofs. But it does not touch the vital fact that we ourselves had been raising efficient black regiments from among these coast tribes for generations past for the Coast Colony garrisons and those of the West Indies; while the Dutch had done the same for their East Indies. Even the Houssas are not spared in the author's sweeping condemnation, on the ground apparently of a single well-known panic among those in Wood's command. Now panics, we take leave to say, are not at all limited to raw negro levies. Indeed, they have been known to occur among veteran British troops in a very recent colonial war against savages; and certainly no African army ever showed worse under the malign influence of the god of sudden fear than did the American volunteers at that rout, painted by Dr. Russell, after the battle of Bull's Run. The Dutch never reckoned their East Indian negro troops as equal to Dutchmen; nor have we ever estimated our West Indian soldiers to be a match for English. But for all that, troops of a certain description might have been made out of the very Akims that gave Major Butler so much trouble, had the necessary conditions of efficient officers, sharp discipline, and plenty of time, been granted him to do it with. Much may be allowed to one who suffered so much by their default: but we cannot hold that the hurried and insufficient test applied is to be a basis for absolute judgment of a raceone akin too to the Ashantees, whose genuine fighting qualities the author really believes in. Glover's matter is perhaps a still more important one at present than this discussion of the military capabilities of the Negro. Here it is necessary to point out what readers of the Great Lone Land will not be slow to believe, that Major Butler is absolutely devoted to Sir Garnet Wolseley; so much so that any shadow of possible rivalry with his favourite chief rouses something very like enmity in his bosom. His admiration of Sir Garnet will seem to many overaumination of Sir Garnet will seem to many over-strained. We would only say that it is quite possible that, if not yet fully justified, it may be so by future events. It is a very unsafe guide, however, for the critic of those who came in the general's way. Major Butler fairly proves his main point, that Glover's operations, if begun earlier and towards the Ashantee flank and rear on the Prah as the invading army of Amonquatier fell back to recross that river, would have been invaluable. And he seems no less right in his general view that Glover's first designs were too wide and far-reaching to be practical, and that his liberality to his levies drew off useful recruits (despised Akims by the way), from Sir Garnet's right flank towards the Volta. But the whole point of this part of the Ashantee story is missed when all this has been said. Glover was not to blame for the separation and want of combination. Severe blame is indeed fully due; but it should fall nearer home. With our own past history before them, full of instances warning British statesmen against the folly and danger of carrying on distant operations under divided command, the cabinet of 1873

wilfully followed the blind impulse of the moment, and repeated the old error in its most objectionable form. While the War Office took charge of the expedition proper, the Colonial Office was allowed to indulge its whim of starting another independent one from a different and distant base. And the two were actually controlled and guided throughout from two different bureaux in London. We regret that the public duty of bringing this grave error fully to notice has not been performed effectively, by any one of the numerous writers on the war. We can only add that even readers who refuse, like ourselves, to accept Major Butler's conclusions, may yet find, as we have done, both pleasure and profit in the perusal of his truly graphic narration of what he himself saw, did, and suffered during his service among the Akim people.

Clausewitz: Vortrag von F. Von Meerheimb. (Berlin: Schneider.) Colonel Meerheimb, one of Count Moltke's principal working assistants, known especially as a close student of French and English military literature, has published a brief memoir of Clausewitz, which may be of real service to those who have not made acquaintance with the greatest of all writers on military theory in Pertz's large *Life*. Colonel Meerheimb thinks that our own views of the character of his hero have been taken too directly from those of General Von Brandt, whose genial nature was chilled by Clausewitz's somewhat unsympathetic manner, and who was prejudiced against him by it. But if Colonel Chesney and others who have made known Brandt's criticisms over here, have followed that agreeable writer too closely in them, they have also familiarised our public with the praise he bestows on the marvellous strategic powers which, when the Polish war was going on for example, enabled Clausewitz (as Brandt himself "to solve on the instant problems laboriously worked out afterwards by historians, and held by military writers as the quintessence of science, to be attained only after long study." As to defending the great work On War from such writers of the Jomini school as the Swiss Lecomte, who asks
"What theory did Clausewitz found?" Colonel Meerheimb is quite right not to waste much space on the question. For a moderate study of the work itself would show that its author's main object was to upset the notion that the conduct of war was a strictly theoretical business, and to bring the neglected moral element into its proper place; and in this he perfectly succeeded. It would be a useful work to translate this memoir for the benefit of our soldiers, for we who boast of our practical knowledge can hardly be too closely acquainted with the writer whose teaching has founded the very practical modern German school of war.

The History and Antiquities of All Saints Church, the Chapel on the Bridge, and the old Six Chimneys, Wakefield, by James Fowler, F.S.A. (Leeds: Goodall.) Mr. Fowler has written a useful tract. There is not a good history of Wakefield, and it is therefore well to have a record of the parish church, setting forth clearly what it was like ere it passed through the fire of restoration. We do not suppose that this modernising process was carried out more wantonly there than in other places, but we have evidence in the pamphlet before us which proves that some things have been removed which should have been permitted to remain, and that others have been tampered with which ought to have remained intact. The most interesting object in Wakefield was, in former days, the chapel on the bridge, which was re-endowed by Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., in order that prayer might be made evermore in it for the souls of his father, Richard Duke of York, of poor little Rutland, slain by the "boucher Clifford," and others who fell at the "boucher Clifford," and others who fell at the stood) had, at the end of the last century, been degraded into a miller's warehouse. In 1847 the

whole of it, except the basement, was swept away, and a building, intended to be in some respects like it, was erected on the site. The original façade, containing the remains of sculptured panels of rare beauty, was "given or sold to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who made of it the front of a beat-house." Mr. Fowler would be doing useful work if he were to describe some of the other interesting churches with which that part of England is plentifully strewn, with the same care and attention that he has devoted to Wakefield.

The writer of the Gossiping Guide to Wales ignores altogether the southern half of the Principality, and, from his excessive volubility, is rather a fatiguing companion "on and off the Cambrian." He has collected from all quarters a vast amount of information, and, when he is not striving to be funny, imparts it pleasantly enough. But why introduce a notice of the historical objects near Barmouth in such absurd terms as the following. "Are you an archaeologist or of that ilk? Then you can grub away to your heart's content when other people are dining." The ingenuity of the author would have found better scope in correcting such blunders as "Festa de Neville," "Leonardo de Vinci," &c., than in concocting facetiae which are wholly out of place in a guide book. The chief merit of the publication is its cheapness, and the map of Snowdonia is a feature which Mr. Murray would do well to imitate.

Old Maids: a Lecture. By Mrs. William Grey. (Ridgway.) If ladies would or could commonly write and lecture as Mrs. Grey does, the objectors to women's rights would vanish, and people would be prepared to admire old maids or any other social feature Mrs. Grey chose to patronise. The lecturer disposes very quietly of the several definitions of old maids as "social failures," "social superfluities," and "social laughing-stocks," and shows that the prevailing objection to single women is only a part of the sublime theory that a woman is only worth anything so far as she is useful to the "better sex," as Mrs. Grey kindly denominates the masculine. But while we are ready to concede that there are a very great number of charming single women who might accurately be termed "old maids," expect of Mrs. Grey to exercise a similar liberality towards the male sex, and, instead of designating old bachelors, with some "charming exceptions," as "wholly unnecessary" and "superfluous mem-bers" of the community, to admit that a great deal of the work of the world, especially the learned and the artistic work of the world, is done by old bachelors, who are married only to their studies. EDITOR.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are informed that the life of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., the eminent engineer, is about to be written, with the concurrence of his family, by a member of his own profession, Dr. William Pole, F.R.S.

Mr. J. Hill Burton, the distinguished historian of Scotland, is engaged on a History of the Reign of Queen Anne.

Dr. Schliemann is engaged in visiting the prehistoric museums of the North of Europe, including those of Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Germany.

Messis. Longmans have in the press a new edition of Sir G. C. Lewis's Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion, which has long been out of print.

Messes. Charto and Windus have in preparation two volumes of correspondence of the late B. R. Haydon, abounding in matters of interest, and throwing much new light upon his life and character.

THE new volume of poems by Dr. Hake, previously announced in our columns, will probably be published towards the end of October. Mr. George Dennis, the well-known author of the Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, is preparing for publication a work on Syracuse and its antiquities. Mr. Dennis has for some time past been British Consul at Palermo, and there are few places which would offer a richer field than Syracuse to the veteran explorer and archaeologist.

THE Law Magazine and Review has passed into new hands, and is hereafter to be published as a quarterly, in November, February, May, and August. Particular attention will be paid to legal bibliography and the progress of judicial science on the Continent, and to American and Colonial jurisprudence. We wish the Law Magazine and Review every success in its new form.

RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE is an eighteenth-century author little known in our day, and M. Assézat, of the Débats, has not thought it wise to prepare for M. Lemerre, the publisher, anything more than a selection from his works. Restif de la Bretonne was called by some among his contemporaries the Rousseau du Ruisseau, and in our own day certain critics have spoken of him as the forerunner of Balzac. In his Contemporaines, Restif chose his characters from among shopkeeping artisans, and the lower ranks of the bourgeoisie. "These little histories," he writes, "are at least original; our romance writers having thus far disdained to find their heroes among the people. The Italians and the English have been less particular." A writer in the Débats mentions that Schiller found the stories both amusing and instructive, for he wrote to Goethe, "I have so rarely had occasion to think of things beyond myself, and to study men in real life, that such a book appears to me invaluable."

WE are very glad to see that the Société des Anciens Textes Français has decided to publish an edition of the oldest monuments of the French language, with a complete photographic reproduction of the MS. texts. The value of this work to students of Old French can hardly be overrated; and we hope it will not be long before something similar is done for our earliest native documents, which have never been collected or properly examined, and are of the highest linguistic importance.

A WORK entitled Victorian Poets; Essays upon their Leading Characteristics, by Mr. E. C. Stedman of New York, is in preparation. It will appear simultaneously in England and America, Messrs. Chatto & Windus being the English publishers.

An English manuscript of the New Testament translated into English by John Wycliffe, written about 1390, small folio, a fine perfect MS. on vellum, being Codex S of Sir Frederic Madden's edition, from the library of the late Thomas Banister, and now Mr. Quaritch's property, has moon examination proved a greater treasure than was at first anticipated. It is described as follows:—

"This precious manuscript is the only perfect early codex of Wycliffe's work that can ever be offered for sale. It may be regarded as unique from many points of view. Of the seventeen copies of Wycliffe's Testament which are known to exist, fourteen are in great public libraries, the fifteenth is in that of Lord Ashburnham, and the sixteenth is that of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Only eight of the sixteen are perfect, and among the imperfect ones is that of Sir Thos. Phillipps. Furthermore, only three copies are known of a date earlier than 1400, and of these three the Banister MS. is the only perfect one. And finally, so far as the prologues to some of the epistles are concerned, it supplied the only available text for Sir F. Madden's edition. Wearing so many titles of honour, the Banister MS. is a book which must form the central ornament in whatever library shall be graced with it.

"Of the 170 MSS, that pass under Wycliffe's name, only the seventeen above mentioned have a right to bear it. They contain the New Testament, the translation of which he completed about 1380; and which

is a different version from that usually met with. The latter was an independent rendering executed some thirty or forty years afterwards, the success of which caused the genuine work of Wycliffe to become extremely scarce. Of the Old Testament there exist likewise two differing versions, the earlier of which was in similar manner effaced by the later; but Wycliffe had nothing to do with that part of the Bible. All the facts here enumerated will be found clearly stated and proved by Sir F. Madden in the preface to his edition of the Wycliffite Scriptures.

"Among the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum there is a Wycliffite Bible, which originally belonged to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and bears his arms. This circumstance taken in connexion with the words 'A vous me ly Gloucester,' which are written on the first page of the Banister MS., seems to favour the supposition that we have here the autograph of the good Duke Humphrey, pledging himself to protect the then owner of the book. Wycliffe's New Testament was a perilous piece of property at that time, and only to be kept in secret; even then the holder strove to win assurance of protection from one more powerful than himself."

DR. JULIUS EGGELING, Professor of Sanskrit at University College, London, and Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, has been appointed to the Sanskrit chair at the University of Edinburgh in succession to Dr. Aufrecht.

WE hope to publish in our next number, apropos of the meeting of the British Association on the 25th inst., an article on Bristol from the pen of Mr. John Taylor, of the British Museum and Library, and a sketch of the Geology of Bristol and its neighbourhood, by Mr. F. W. Rudler.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. request us to mention that they are the publishers of Dr. Marsh's work entitled *The Earth as Modified by Human Action*, reviewed in the Academy of August 7, and not Messrs. Trübner & Co., whose name is given by an oversight as that of the publishers at the head of the article.

In the review of Kinahan's Valleys, &c., in our last number at p. 147, col. 3, line 4, for "may have been deposited in the hollow," read "may have once occupied the hollow."

PROFESSOR FRANZ RÜHL of Dorpat, author of the remarkable dissertation *Die Verbreitung des Justinus im Mittelalter*, is again in England, and is collating the MSS. of Cicero's Letters.

Baron Dr. Rosen of St. Petersburg, is preparing an Arabic Chrestomathy for the use of Russian Universities. The texts will chiefly be composed of pieces of grammatical importance, which have been collated with MSS. in various libraries. It is to be regretted that the vocabulary will be in Russian, a language almost inaccessible as regards oriental scholars of other countries.

DR. Horstmann of Magdeburg, editor of Old-English Legends, has lately been for some weeks working in the Bodleian Library for the continuation of his publications. The legends are chiefly extracted from the famous Vernon MS.

M. Hervieux of Paris (Avocat au Tribunal du Commerce), has been collating most of the MSS. of English libraries containing the Fables of Aesop according to the translation of Romulus. He has done the same in German, Austrian, and Italian libraries, so that we may hope to be soon in possession of a settled Latin text of these Fables, the number of which varies so much in the different MSS.

M. PAUL MEYER is in England, and will shortly visit London and Oxford.

The Bopp Prizes for the present year have been awarded to Dr. Pischel of Breslau and Dr. Hübschmann of Leipzig for their papers on the Languages of Western Asia.

Mr. WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., of Penzance, died on Thursday, the 5th inst., in the seventy-first year of his age. His life had been devoted to the observation of geological phenomena in mining districts in almost every quarter

of the globe. The results of these studies have been published in two fine treatises, forming the fifth and eighth volumes of the "Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall." The former volume, published in 1843, describes in detail the metalliferous deposits of Cornwall and Devon; the latter, dated 1871, contains observations on similar deposits in India, South America, and elsewhere, and also gives the results of extensive investigations on subterranean temperature. In recognition of these scientific labours, Mr. Henwood received a few months since the Murchison Medal of the Geological Society of London.

Few but personal friends, and habitués of the London theatres from twenty to thirty years ago, will appreciate the loss which has been experienced by the death of Mr. William Bayle Bernard. It is true that of late he had not written much for the stage; but the comparative retirement of a successful dramatic author's declining years cannot efface from memory the constant triumphs of his early life: and those who have laughed at The Nervous Man, The Mummy, The Boarding School, His Last Legs, and many other of Bayle Bernard's better-known farces will feel, if they have not heretofore felt, something of thankfulness to one who has afforded them such pleasant recreation amid the stern realities of every-day life. His keen sense of humour, geniality and warmheartedness made him a most agreeable com-panion; and his industry and intelligence were such that had he laboured, from the first, in a more ambitious sphere, he might well have achieved high literary reputation. He was especially for-tunate in the delineation of Irish peculiarities; and some of Tyrone Power's best representations were of Mr. Bernard's eccentric heroes. John Reeve, of Adelphi fame, made The Mummy so successful, that it ran for about one hundred nights without intermission—a far more extraordinary occurrence thirty years ago than 200 consecutive nights of Hamlet or the New Magdalen in 1875. Marino Faliero, adapted and modified from Lord Byron and Casimir Delavigne, and a version of Goethe's Faust are among the latest of Mr. Bernard's writings for the stage; and evince both taste and power in the higher order of dramatic literature. Last year, he published a Biography of Samuel Lover, which, however meagre the materials at his disposal, could not but do credit to the head and heart of its author.

In the present inaccessible condition of the Vatican, whose treasures are jealously guarded from the world at large, it is gratifying to learn that the plans of the Italian minister, Signor Bonghi, for founding a large central public library at Rome, seem about to be realised. The Roman correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung states that some of the enormous space still available in the sequestrated Jesuit College, "il Collegio Romano," has been appropriated for the purposes of the new library, which will bear the name "Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele," and is intended, as far as practicable, to supply the want, which is at present so strongly felt at Rome, of works in other languages than Italian and Latin, and on subjects connected with modern science and literature. The germ of the new library will, indeed, be of a totally different character, as the institution has been endowed with the 63,000 printed volumes and the 3,000 MSS, still remaining from the old Jesuits' library, beside about 350,000 volumes and a large collection of codices rescued from the libraries of dissolved monasteries and nunneries.

WE learn through the same authority, in reference to the discovery, in the monastery at Grottaferrata, of the Strabo-Palimpsest, of which we have made mention in a former number of the ACADEMY, that the recovered fragments consist of numerous extracts from the seventeen books of the Geography, and that they are not contained in one volume, but are written upon several different parchments. It is stated that among these

fragmentary extracts are parts of the lost seventh and of the eighth book of Strabo's Geography, and that these are so correct, that they will materially aid in the reconstruction of the text. There is, unfortunately, but little prospect of any speedy publication of the results of Father Cozza's interesting literary discovery, since the Pope has, it is understood, expressed a wish that he should prosecute the work of collation and annotation under the immediate supervision and direction of the Fathers in the Propaganda. It would appear that Father Cozza owes his discovery to his exceptional zeal in examining large bundles of parchments, which had lain for ages in the cellars of the monastery, and which earlier literary explorers, including Cardinal Mai, had been deterred from taking into their own hands, on account of the accumulation of dust and rubbish under which they lay buried.

In the Springfield Daily Republican for July 23 we find some particulars about Walt Whitman, in a long article signed J. M. S.:—

"The physicians pronounce his disease—a tediously baffling trouble of the brain and nervous power, with lately grave affections of the stomach and liver superinduced—to have had its foundation in a series of too long-continued overstrained labours and excitements, physical and emotional, in the army-hospitals and on the field, among the wounded and sick, during the last three years of the war.

. . . Under the title of The Two Rivulets, Whitman is preparing at the present date, or has prepared, a new volume of prose and verse, which will be out probably this fall. It takes its name, Two Rivulets, from a small collection of alternated poems with prose essays, leading the volume. I believe too it is intended to be emblematical of the double influences of life and death, and of the real and ideal."

This volume will comprise, apparently, about all that Whitman has yet published, prose and poetry, other than the *Leaves of Grass* and the *Drum-Taps*, and will number nearly 400 pages; "and more than one-third of it will be entirely new matter." J. M. S. cites some truly interesting spoken remarks of Whitman regarding himself and his works; for instance:—

"Well, I'll suggest to you what my poems have grown out of. I know as well as any one they are ambitious and egotistical; but I hope the foundations are far deeper. . . . Most of the great poets are impersonal; I am personal. They pourtray characters, events, passions, but never mention themselves. In my poems, all revolves around, concentrates in, radiates from, myself. I have but one central figure—the general human personality typified in myself. But my book compels, absolutely necessitates, every reader to transpose himself or herself into that central position, and become the living fountain, actor, experiencer, himself or herself, of every page, every aspiration, every line."

Whitman, according to J. M. S., is a great champion of Tennyson's poetry, including the recent drama of *Queen Mary*; this he pronounces "one of the world's greatest dramas of emotion, character, and poetic beauty." The mechanics and young men of Camden, New Jersey, where the poet has now settled down, have established a flourishing literary society named the Walt Whitman Club. Not long ago he read there one of his compositions, named "The Mystic Trumpeter." He—

"hobbled slowly out to view" (says a newspaper account) "with the assistance of a stout buckthorn staff. He might be taken at first sight for seventy-five or eighty: he is, in fact, not yet fifty-seven. His voice is firm, magnetic; its range is baritone, merging into bass. He reads very leisurely, makes frequent pauses or gaps, enunciates with distinctness, and uses few gestures, but those very significant."

J. M. S. adds :-

"Besides very copious translations of Whitman in the German language, he has been translated and printed in Danish by Rudolf Schmidt; in Hungarian at Buda-Pesth; and in French" [in the article by M. Benzon in the Revue des Deux Mondes, lauding more especially his war-poems.] "The prose Democratic

Vistas has been translated and printed in full in Denmark."

We are glad to hear from another source that Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who will probably sail on the 26th inst. to revisit his native America on an extensive lecturing-tour, after an absence of fourteen years, means to make a point of seeing Whitman. Mr. Conway was the first writer to give British readers a graphic account of Whitman, in his person and surroundings, as visible several years ago: we should like to have from his hand a companion-picture of the present state of things, sadly altered though it is.

In Macmillan's Magazine there is a most interesting article, by M. Clermont-Ganneau, on the Arabs Palestine. His view is that the sedentary Fellahîn are for the most part the representatives at any rate of the mixed population upon which the Asmonaean princes imposed the yoke of Judaism (if not of the Canaanites, of whom he is inclined to think the majority were allowed to remain); that these gladly reverted to paganism after the Jewish communities in Palestine were destroyed under Titus and Hadrian; that when the Mahometan conquests emancipated them from Byzantine Christianity they conformed without regret to the religion of their conquerors, though they would have preferred, if permitted, to return once more to the worship of their fathers, which they still perpetuate in the disguised form of a cultus of more or less imaginary Mahometan saints, whose Pergunnahs are almost exactly like Canaanite sanctuaries. Of course, the tra-ditions of such a race would be interesting if collected, those of the women especially, who are known to have private legends and superstitions which their husbands disdain. Specimens of the way in which popular tradition has preserved fragments of the stories of Samson, Joshua, and the Levite of Mount Ephraim are given, all quite as quaint as the story of the sequel of the latter tragedy in Ivanhoe. The Rector of Lincoln's "Chapter of University History" ends for the present with the expulsion of Locke. Mr. Freeman, in his article on "Lindum Colonia," opines that classical English is the speech of the Gyrwas. H. S. Edwards, in his article on "Local Self-Government in Russia," tells us that many communes have made use of their right of prohibiting spirit shops, because it is found that their frequenters make default in their contributions to the extinction of the debt which emancipation imposed on most communes, and so add to the burdens of their sober neighbours. There are some curious details as to the financial arrangements of the Government with landed pro-

In the Cornhill there is a very full and readable article on Czerny George, who did so much for the independence of Servia, and a suggestive article on some strange mental feats, as of calculating boys, blindfold chess-players, and the like, intended to lead to the conclusion that they depend largely on the power of forming mental pictures. The article on the Talmud is by an admirer of that curious literature.

In the Contemporary Review Professor Lightfoot deals with Papias of Hierapolis, pressing the theory that he commented on an existing gospel so far as to maintain that the numerous translations which everybody made as he could had been already superseded when Papias wrote by an authorised Greek translation. H. L. Synnot writes upon "Institutions and their Inmates," in favour of the suppression of orphanages, where large numbers of children are kept under regulations certainly unpleasant, and probably unwholesome, though probably also inevitable, if the charitable people who pay for the maintenance of orphans are to be sure that their protégés are in a certain low, limited sense well cared for.

In the Fortnightly Review there is a very touching tribute, by Professor Fawcett, to the cheerful

and laborious heroism of the late Professor Cairnes; little or nothing in J. A. Symonds's paper on the "Eleatic Fragments" will be new to the readers of the fragments themselves; C. A. Bridge's paper on the "Mediterranean of Japan" is interesting, though reminiscences of the Mediterranean which we know better are constantly being introduced coûte qui coûte; the most definite thing we learn is that the Japanese have adopted a very useful lacquered hand-carriage of American pattern, drawn by men, who keep up a pace of six miles an hour for indefinite distances.

In the Revue des Deux Mondes for July 15 there is a very full and instructive article, "Les Mœurs, le Droit public et privé du Japon," par M. George Bousquet, Attaché au Gouvernement de sa Majesté le Tenno, who preserved the Japanese, as he tells us, from a precipitate adoption of the Code Napoléon in 1872. He thinks that with time the mercantile and industrial classes of the large towns may become an element of stability and progress in the utter and alarming disorganisation which has followed upon the break-up of the system of Yéyas. The newest point in the description of that system is the institution under which a paterfamilias could abdicate or be deposed from his patriarchal authority, though still retaining the right to be supported and respected by the family he no longer ruled. There is also a pretty story of a humane magistrate, before whom a child was brought charged with the capital crime of killing a wild duck in the immense preserves of the Shogoun. The magistrate opined that the duck was only stunned, and gave the parents a day to cure it, in which case the child would be acquitted. This comforted the father little, but the mother sensibly went and bought the finest live duck she could find, which the magistrate accepted with a smile. M. de Laveleye's article on "Les Tendances Nouvelles de l'Economie Politique et Sociale," does not remove the impression that it will be some time before the Katheder Socialisten are in possession of sufficiently definite doctrines to undo much of the mischief which the exaggerations of the older school have done.

In the number for August, George Sand gives

In the number for August, George Sand gives us the first half of one of the country idylls which she still does well; and George Brunetière criticises severely enough what he calls "La Poésie Intime"—the efforts of MM. Sully Prudhomme, Coppée, and others to interest mankind in elaborate metrical exhibitions of trivial observations and morbid feelings.

In the Leisure Hour an important series of articles on New Guinea is begun; it consists mainly of an abstract by Dr. J. Mühleisen Arnold of the answers of two deceased German missionaries to a very elaborate series of questions on the character, habits, and institutions of the people. Their religion seems to consist mainly in the adoration of Karowars, wooden idols, of which one is solemnly consecrated whenever a member of the household dies. There are temples full of images, apparently symbolical of rude nature worship, which only boys and youths are allowed to enter; unlike other houses, they are not connected with the land by a bridge, so to enter them it is necessary to climb up the piles on which they stand. They have charmed talismans which their of the charmed talismans which derive their efficacy from being talked to. Mafoors have a very curious tradition of the origin of their race from a leper who caught the Morning Star and obtained a talisman which restored him to youth and beauty, and enabled him to create a fourfold people from four sticks. The legend has analogies, perhaps only accidental, to the story of Osseo in *Hiawatha*, and the Auichean legends about the origin of their fourfold

In the New Quarterly Magazine for July there is an article on the Modern Stage by Robert Buchanan, which would be pretty complete but for the omission of Mr. Charles Reade, and an

article by the Rev. F. Arnold on Lord Bute the Premier, which is chiefly interesting for the allusions to the later history of the family, and a paper in Miss Cobbe's best manner on the comparative merits of town and country life.

In Blackwood there is a very pretty story of a girl who went to stay in the country and married a grand cousin, called "Nan, a Summer Scene;" and a very spirited sketch by H. K., of how a certain miracle might have struck the Prodigal Son when acting as "Swineherd of Gadara."

In Fraser there is an article on "Impressions of Madeira" by W. Longman, with an interesting map, and a very candid and balanced summary of the attractions and drawbacks of an island generally either over-praised or over-blamed. Apparently the most attractive part is in the neighbourhood of Santa Anna. F. W. Newman writes plausibly, in a disagreeable tone, in defence of a thesis which, as he says, has never been argued an grand jour, that Unitarianism was primitive Christianity.

CENTENARIES seem to be dangerous to poets with reputations to lose. Professor Lowell, in the Atlantic Monthly, preaches a fine sermon in ragged rhyme on the character of Washington, who took command of the American army "Under the Great Elm," at Cambridge, a hundred years ago. In the course of this he cries out:—

"O for a drop of that terse Roman's ink
Who gave Agricola dateless length of days!"
And in Mr. Denis Florence M'Carthy's series of
lyrics, recited at the O'Connell centenary, we find
a simple bathos:—

"Where'er we turn the same effect we find, O'Connell's voice still speaks his country's mind."

We have also received the Gentleman's Magazine, Temple Bar, St. James's, the Argosy, the Sunday at Home, the Sunday Magazine, Good Words, the Day of Rest, and the Saturday Magazine.

WE have received A Supplement to the Dictionary of General Biography, edited by W. L. R. Cates (Macmillan); Earth to Earth, by F. Seymour Haden (ditto); Genesis and Science, by the Rev. J. Muehleisen Arnold, second edition (Longmans); The Second Death and the Restitution of All Things, by Andrew Jukes, fourth edition (ditto); Some Thoughts on National Education for the United Kingdom, by John Earl Russell (ditto); Fire-Burial among our Germanic Forefathers, by Karl Blind (ditto); Some of the Ancient Jurisdictions of South Britain, by J. Boult; Gray's Elegy, &c. (Clarendon Press); Health in the Nursery, by E. Holland (Lewis); The Wellington College French Grammar, by H. W. Eve and F. de Baudiss, third edition (Nutt); Depauperisation, by Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., (Bentley); Medical Politics, by Isaac Ashe (Dublin: Fannin); Moral Causation, by P. P. Alexander (Blackwood); Essays and Papers on Some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, Health and Disease (Smith, Elder & Co.); Die unwürdigen Literaturzustände im neuen deutschen Reiche, von S. Gätschenberger (London: Wohlauer); Zwei Meisterwerke des altenglischen Dramas, von S. Gätschenberger (London: Wohlauer); Zwei Meisterwerke des altenglischen Dramas, von S. Gätschenberger (Induon: Probe der Mafoor'schen Sprache, von Dr. A. B. Meyer (Wien: Gerolds Sohn); Essai sur la Langue Poul, par le Général Faidherbe (Paris: Maisonneuve); Der französische Schulunterricht und das Nationale Interesse, von Dr. F. Glauning (Nördlingen: Beck).

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Ir was with deep regret and yet with a measure of relief that we learned that the great Danish poet passed peacefully away at eleven o'clock on

the morning of the 4th instant. He died just outside the northern suburb of Copenhagen, at Rolighed, in the arms of a family who have devoted themselves for years to the care of their eminent guest; here he fell asleep, in the truest sense, for out of a mild and peaceful slumber of many hours' duration, he never awoke. He had been suffering acutely and hopelessly from a complaint that now proves to have been cancer, and for some years past his life has been one of ceaseless suffering, patiently and even heroically borne. It will be remembered that four months ago he completed his seventieth year, and that in the festivities of that day he was able in great measure to join. He could never rally from the relapse brought on by the excitement of his birth-day, which was celebrated by the whole nation, from the royal family downwards, as a public holiday. He had the joy of receiving the greatest honour a poet can take from his country, the erection of a statue which will remind all coming generations of his outward form and feature, and having lived to receive this glory, not from one man or one clique of men, but from all Denmark, it was permitted him to rest from his suffering. He could not have died at a moment when his fame, spread from one end of the world to the other, was more living than it is now, and in dying he takes from among us the most popular of all contemporary writers of the imagination. It is said that the very last literary subject in which he took interest was the history and work of his own great predecessor, the Hindoo fabulist, Bidpai, and the best books on that writer lay strewed upon his death-bed.

The particulars of Andersen's life are familiar in the main to most of our readers. It may be as well, however, to enumerate them briefly. He was born on April 2, 1805, at Odense, in the Danish island of Funen. His father, a poor shoemaker, whose love of books and book-learning made him discontented with his profession, died in the poet's early childhood, and until his confirmation Andersen was left in the charge of his mother, an ignorant and superstitious but kindly person. Except during the few hours' wretched instruction at the Poor School, he was chiefly occupied with a little theatre of marionnettes, on which he brought out various pieces, generally of his own composition. This early taste for theatrical pursuits was nourished in the child by a visit paid to Odense by some of the company of the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen. gave special performances, and on these occasions Andersen managed to get on the boards and mix with the supers. After this, of course, the Co-penhagen stage was the great aim of his life. After his confirmation in the autumn of 1819, he travelled up to the capital to try his fortune, and entered the dancing and singing school at the theatre; but it soon became plain that he had no histrionic talent, and when his voice broke he was obliged to leave. However, he had managed to awaken interest in several very distinguished men-in Collin, Rahbek, the Oersteds, Baggesen, Weyse, and Sibony—and by their efforts he obtained a free entrance into the Latin school at Slagelse; when the rector of the school, the learned Meisling, was transferred to the College at Helsingör, he took Andersen with him. Meisling, however, though learned was unsympathetic, and without understanding at all what was great and lovely in Andersen's character, made his eccentricities the object of untiring ridicule. The young man, who had already written "The Dying Child," and appeared as a poet, in 1827, in such influential journals as the Kjöbenhavnspost and Heiberg's Flyvende Post, to Copenhagen, where L. C. Möller introduced him into the University in 1828. The year after he published his first important work, A Journey on Foot from Holmen's Canal to the East Point of Amager, and the same year had produced, on the boards of the Royal Theatre, Love on St. Nicholas'

Tower, a comic vaudeville in rhymed verse, which parodied the romantic dramas of the day; during the ensuing Christmas season appeared his first collection of poems, of which several already had attained considerable notoriety in the Flyvende Post. In 1830 Andersen made the first of many travels, a tour in Funen and Jutland, and in 1831 published a volume of "Fancies and Sketches," which was not so well received as his earlier works, and was especially cut up by Hertz in his powerful Gjenganger-Breve. This want of success, a Gjenganger-Breve. This want of success, a blighted love-experience, and other misfortunes threw Andersen into a painful condition of despondency, and he was ordered to travel for his health. He went to Germany, and published on his return Shadow-Pictures of a Tour in the Hartz and Saxon Switzerland. In 1832 appeared his Vignettes of Danish Poets, and a new volume of poems entitled The Twelve Months of the Year. He was lucky enough to receive a grant of money for travelling from the government in the spring of 1833, and proceeded to Paris, where he meet the enfeebled and almost blind P. A. Heiberg. Later in the year he was in Rome, where he fell in with Thorwaldsen and Bödtcher, and with his own great opponent, Hertz. In the summer of 1834 Anderson returned to Copenhagen, where in the meantime his beautiful dramatic poem Agnete and the Merman, which he had sent home from Switzer-land, had appeared. After his return was pub-lished in 1835 his exquisite romance The Improvisatore, which he had commenced in Rome, and in which he sketches the life of the country folk in Italy, as, in his next romance, O.T., which came out the year after, he sketches the same in Denmark. But in the meantime, by the publication of his first volume of *Eventyr* or Fairy Tales in 1835, Andersen had laid the foundation of his immense reputation, and the successive series of these stories, unapproached in modern literature for depth, pathos and humour, continued to appear Christmas by Christmas, the most welcome gift to young and old. In 1852 they ceased to be entitled *Eventyr* and were called *Historier*. To the same class belongs the inimitable *Picture*-Book without Pictures, 1840. To his novels. Andersen added in 1848 The Two Baronesses. In 1837 came Only a Player. Another novel was To be or not to be. In 1853 Andersen published his own autobiography, under the title of My Life's Romance. As a dramatic author he has also shown no small genius, though this is not the most brilliant side of his life's work. The romantic dramas of The Mulatto, 1840, and The King is Dreaming, 1844; the romantic operas of Little Christie, 1846; The Wedding by Lake Como, 1848; with certain small comedies, especially The New Lying-In Room (Den ny Barselstue; Barselstue being a very popular piece by Holberg), 1845, attained very marked success at the Royal Theatre, which was also the case with the fairy-comedies, More than Pearls and Gold, Ole Luköie and Hyldemoer, which were brought out in 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively at the Casino Theatre in Copenhagen. Andersen was incessantly moving hither and thither over the Continent of Europe, and on one occasion he crossed the Mediterranean Sea. The results of his observations were given to the public in a variety of chatty and picturesque volumes, of which the most characteristic were A Poet's Bazaar, 1841; In Sweden, 1849; and In

Andersen's nature craved the excitement of travel, and wherever he went he made himself acquainted with the prominent literary people of the place. There is no doubt that this personal habit helped his genius to make itself heard outside the borders of Denmark sooner than it would otherwise have done, but this has also been greatly exaggerated in Denmark, where some unworthy but not inexplicable jealousy was felt of the ubiquitous poet who carried his fame over Europe with him. It is well known that Andersen was a visitor of Dickens's at Gadshill; two

years earlier he had been Wagner's guest in Berlin, and almost every literary or artistic man of eminence in Europe has received a visit from him at one time or another. In 1861 he was at Rome just in time to see Mrs. Browning before her death, and to receive from her the last stanzas she ever wrote :-

"'And oh! for a seer to discern the same! Sighed the South to the North! 'For a poet's tongue of baptismal flame, To call the tree or the flower by its name!' Sighed the South to the North.

"The North sent therefore a man of men As a grace to the South; And thus to Rome came Andersen 'Alas, but you must take him again!' Said the South to the North:"

verses which the old poet was never tired of re-peating in his broken English.

Among all his multitudinous writings, it is of course his so-called Fairy Tales, his Eventyr, that show most distinctly his extraordinary genius. No modern poet's work has been so widely disseminated throughout the world as these stories of Andersen's. They affect the Hindoo no less directly than the Teutonic mind; they are equally familiar to children all over the civilised world. It is the simple earnestness, humour and tenderness that pervades them, the perfect yet not over-subtle dramatic insight, the democratic sympathy with all things in adverse and humble circumstances, and their exquisite freshness of invention that characterise them most, and set them on so lofty a height above the best of other modern stories for children. The style in which they are composed is one never before used in writing; it is the lax, irregular, direct language of children that Andersen uses, and it is instructive to notice how admirably he has gone over his earlier writings and weeded out every phrase that savours of pedantry or contains a word that a child cannot learn to understand. When he first wrote these stories he was under the influence of the German writer Musaeus, and from 1830 to about 1835 he was engaged in gradually freeing himself from this exotic manner, and in bringing down his style to that perfection of simplicity which is its great

In character, Andersen was one of the most blameless of human creatures. A certain irritability of manner that almost amounted to petulance in his earlier days, and which doubtless arose from the sufferings of his childhood, became mellowed as years went on into something like the sensitive and pathetic sweetness of a dumb animal. There was something in his whole appearance that claimed for him immunity from the rough ways of the world, a childlike trustfulness, a tremulous and confiding affectionateness that appealed directly to the sympathy of those around. His personal appearance was somewhat ungainly, a tall body with arms of very unusual length, and features that recalled, at the first instant, the usual blunt type of the blue-eyed, yellow-haired Danish peasant. But it was imossible to hold this impression after a moment's observation. The eyes, somewhat deeply set under arching eyebrows, were full of mysterious and changing expression, and a kind of exaltation which never left the face entirely, though fading at times into reverie, gave a singular charm to a countenance that had no pretension to outward beauty. The innocence and delicacy, like the pure frank look of a girl-child, that beamed from Andersen's face, gave it a unique character hardly to be expressed in words; notwithstanding his native shrewdness, he seemed to have gone through the world not only undefiled by, but actually ignorant of its shadow-side. The one least pleasing side of his character was his singular self-absorption. It was impossible to be many minutes in his company without his referring in the naïvest way to his own greatness. The Queen of Timbuctoo had sent him this; the Pacha of Many Tales had given him such an Order; such a little boy in the street

had said, "There goes the great Hans Andersen." These reminiscences were incessant, and it was all the same to him whether a little boy or a great queen noticed him, so long as he was noticed. This intense craving for perpetual laudation, no matter from whom, was an idiosyncrasy in Andersen's character not to be confounded with mere vulgar vanity. It was a strange and morbid characteristic, to be traced, no doubt, to the distressing hardships of his boyhood. It was harmless and guileless, but it was none the less fatiguing, and it was so strongly developed that no biographical sketch of him can be considered fair that does not allude to it. During his life-time, it would have been inhuman to vex his pure spirit by dwelling on a weakness that was entirely beyond his own control, but it is only just to his own countrymen, who have harshly blamed for their want of sympathy with him, to mention the fact which made Andersen's constant companionship a thing almost intolerable. In a small community like that of Copenhagen a little personal peculiarity of this kind is not so easily passed over as in a wider

When Andersen came up to the University of Copenhagen in 1828, there were so many young poets that year, that some wag divided them into the four greater and the twelve minor prophets. Oblivion has seized fourteen of these, but will not soon complete the list, for Frederik Paludan-Müller happened to be one of the minor prophets, and Hans Christian Andersen one of the EDMUND W. GOSSE. greater.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES GÉOGRA-PHIQUES: DEUXIÈME SESSION, PARIS, 1875.

(Third Notice.)

Spain in spite of her domestic troubles has contrived to send many specimens to show that she is at last making efforts to have a Government map of the whole country. There are diagrams of triangulation and of the main lines of levelling; sheets of a large scale plan of Madrid; and sheets of the new map, the publication of which has been commenced by the Geographical and Statistical Institute. This new map is on a scale of 1 50,000, a little larger than our own One-inch Survey. The ground is represented by contours at twenty mètre intervals, and the detail is printed in colour. Among the Spanish publications Coello's Atlas of Spain and her colonies is the most worthy of note.

In Turkey the great feature is the advance made during the last few years in cartography and military surveying. The topographical map of Pera and its environs prepared by students in the military school, on which the ground is shown by contour-lines, would not disgrace English surveyors; there is a cadastral survey of Constantinople by officers of the staff; a reconnaissance of part of Montenegro, which is very well executed; and also one made during the recent expedition to Yemen. There are in addition railway, postal and telegraph maps, which show that Turkey is alive to the necessity of progress.

Greece is now the only European country which has not contributed any object to the Exhibition.

In the United States section there is an interesting collection of documents connected with the ther reports issued by the Signal Department in Washington, and specimens of charts published by the Hydrographical Department, one of which, showing the discoveries north of Smith's Sound made by the officers of the *Polaris*, appears at an opportune moment to illustrate the route which the Arctic Expedition was to follow. We miss from the collection the very excellent maps which have at various times been prepared by the Topographical Department at Washington; there are no good specimens to illustrate the state

of cartography in America, and if it were not for a map of the United States, showing the extent of the public surveys, the visitor to the United States Court would have little idea of the extensive surveying operations which are being carried on in that country.

Chili sends a number of maps, reconnaissances and published works, to show that she is alive to the importance of geographical knowledge, and there are specimens of the Physical Atlas, printed for the Chilian Government by Delagram of Paris.

The collection of the Argentine Republic consists of a number of plans of colonies established on the great plains; a few topographical maps of isolated districts; a map showing the proposed line of railway across the Andes, and the railway system of the Republic; plans and views of Buenos Ayres; published works and specimens illustrative of the natural history of the country.

From the Sandwich Islands come some good photographs of scenery and a few maps, one of which, drawn by native students, is of some interest; and Japan sends several Japanese works and several maps, executed before and after the opening of the country to Western civilisation. One of the latter, prepared in the Geographical Department at Yeddo, represents the topographical features as they are shown on European maps, and if it is really the work of natives, shows a wonderfully rapid advance in the art of cartography, of which the Japanese may well be proud.

France has exerted herself to some purpose, and her collection alone is well worthy of a visit from any one interested in the progress of geography. Where such care has been taken to make each group perfect, and there is so much to admire, it is difficult to select any particular feature for com-ment; but that which struck us most, though in some measure prepared for it, was the ardour with which the French have taken up the pursuit of geographical science since the war of 1870-1, and the efforts which they have made to ensure that everyone throughout the country shall at least be instructed in the elements of geography. This ardour and these efforts have found expression in the foundation of the "Geographical Institute of Paris" by M. Delagrave, for the purpose of publishing at a moderate rate sound and useful works on geography, as well as maps and models. The institute has the support of many scientific men, and it is hardly possible to speak too highly of the manner in which they have endeavoured to carry out the object for which it was formed; M. Levasseur seems to be the moving spirit, and he has been extremely fortunate in finding as a fellow-worker a young lady, Mdlle. Kleinhaus, whose great talent and devotion to geography cannot be sufficiently admired. It is well for France that the new Institute is supported by men of known talent, earnest seekers after truth, for there is another school, to which the committee have assigned what might almost be called the place of honour, the walls of the grand staircase, that seems inclined to read her backward rather than forward. We should have thought the idea that the art of cartography consisted in brilliant colouring and great exaggeration of physical features had long been exploded, but the members of the Congress, as they mount to the great Salle des Etats, will see not a few specimens that must cause them feelings of pain rather than pleasure. The Dépôt de la Guerre has sent a good collec-

tion of historical and modern documents, including a series of MS. maps, copperplates, &c., to illustrate the processes employed in the production of the topographical map of France. One end of the Salle des Etats is occupied by a complete set of the sheets of the map which have been put together for the first time; and, considering that their publication has been spread over a period of more than fifty years, the map bears the ordeal—
the most trying it could be put to—very well.
On either side of the topographical map are large
sections of Cassini's celebrated map of France executed between 1750-97, and it is interesting to notice the immense advance which has been made since that date in the method of representing the topographical features of a country on a man.

The MS. specimens of the topographical map are neatly executed, and each sheet is accompanied by one or more large water-colour drawings of considerable merit, taken from such points of view as enable the draughtsman to give the chief characteristics of the district surveyed.

The officers of Engineers have contributed a number of instruments invented by themselves, some excellent specimens of their topographical work, and, as we think, the best hypsometrical map exhibited in the French section.

The extent to which models are used as a means of conveying geographical instruction, and the low price at which they are sold, is a noticeable feature in the French Exhibition; those prepared by Mdlle. Kleinhaus, of France and her several departments, are excellent, and so are the charming studies of ground by Bardin, Peigné, and Muret. The rate at which the models of the departments are sold is so moderate that any school can buy them, and M. Levasseur has prepared a series of little books to accompany them, describing in the first place the geography, industry, commerce, &c., of the particular department represented by the model, and then passing on to the study of the geography of France as a whole, of Europe, and of the remaining portions of the globe. Great care is taken to avoid giving dry lists of names which soon escape a child's memory, and to convey the information in a simple and pleasant manner.

pleasant manner.

Among other leading features of the French section are the rooms set apart for objects connected with the "Transit of Venus" expeditions, for the results of scientific missions, and for the topography, &c., of Gaul; the rich collection of historical maps and geographical works at the Ribliothèque Nationale, in addition to those exhibited at the Tuileries; the large employment of metal blocks for printing maps and drawings with ordinary type; and a remarkable process invented by M. Erhard which enables him, in about forty minutes and at a nominal cost, to engrave on copper any engraving which has not been much soiled or damaged. This discovery has led to an increase in the employment of engraving on stone for maps, as it is much easier and cheaper than engraving on copper, and when the map is completed it can be at once transferred to copper and engraved in forty minutes; some of the specimens exhibited by M. Erhard are very fine and good, and the process seems likely to have a large future before it.

As the French section contains more than 1,560 articles, in addition to the old documents at the library, it is only possible in the space available to notice briefly a few specimens in each group. The collection of the Dépôt de la Guerre takes a foremost place in Group I., and includes a selection of the instruments used in the measurement of the new French meridian, the Algerian surveys, a photographic camera used by Colonel Laussedat for making surveys, with specimens of his work, several modifications and improvements in surveying instruments, an apparatus for drawing very large curves, chronometers, &c., besides the maps, &c., of the topographical survey. In Group II. are the charts, &c., issued by the Marine Department, and a large map of Cochin China, showing the results of all the topographical and hydrographical surveys made since the conquest, and the French boundary, as laid down in 1873 and 1874 by treaty with the King of Cambodia and the Emperor of Annam.

In Group III. are the publications of the Geological Survey of France, and many interesting diagrams and photographs illustrative of the migrations, life, habits, features, &c., of various savage races. Under Group IV. may be noticed a collection of MS. maps by D'Anville, some in-

teresting maps of the Canadas and Louisiana, dating from the middle of last century; a map of France dated 1799, which is supposed to be the first attempt ever made to represent ground by contour-lines, and a vast number of ancient maps and memoirs which would occupy too much space to particularise. Under the same group are classed a map of Palestine prepared by Mariette Bey to illustrate the campaign of Thothmes III., the names of towns found during the excavations in the great temple at Karnak being as far as possible identified with known Biblical sites; and the collection of copies of inscriptions, arms, implements, &c., connected with the Gauls, which was made by the late Emperor. There are also two globes of some interest, one made for Louis XVI., which seems to be the first attempt known to give on a globe the form and inequalities of the ocean bed, as well as the relief of the land; and the other made by order of Napoleon for the King of Rome, which is wholly in MS, and has a number of notes written upon it, relative to the discovery of English and French colonies and the changes they have undergone; the voyages of Cook, La Pérouse, &c., and other historical events.

In Group V. are the statistical maps issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on which the products, commerce, &c., of every district in France are shown with clearness and effect. There is also a large variety of route, railway, telegraph and canal maps. The Educational work of the "Geographical Institute of Paris," which falls under Group VI., has already been alluded to, but there are many other exhibitors of equal merit; M. Belin shows several models, some of which are not inferior to those of Bardin; the firm of Hachette & Co. exhibits specimens of Vivien de St. Martin's atlas which is now being engraved by Collin, and is to be sold at a very moderate rate; the maps selected for exhibition are perhaps the best examples of engraving in the French section. M. Delagrave has sent a large collection of globes and so has M. Andriveau-Goujon, whose globes are remarkable for the low price at which they are sold. Under the same group are several maps and plans exhibited by the School of Oriental Languages, and we must not forget to mention a good model of an ideal piece of ground by M. Muret for use in schools; the model represents high mountains, glaciers, plains, rivers, lakes, and other topographical features without introducing anything which offends the eye as being unnatural.

In Group VII. are found the instruments used

In Group VII. are found the instruments used during the French Expeditions to observe the transit of Venus, and some of the results which have been brought home. From Campbell Island, St. Paul's Island, and Amsterdam Island, large geological, botanical and zoological collections were brought home, in addition to plans, photographs and in some cases models. Among the scientific missions, those of the Duc de Luynes, de Vogüé, de Saulcy, and Rey to Palestine and Syria occupy a conspicuous place, and the results of their labours are conveniently placed for reference; in the same room are the results of M. Grandidier's journey to Madagascar, and of Abbé David's travels in China. Under this group Hachette exhibits a set of volumes of the Tour du Monde, with its capital illustrations, and a new work by Reclus which is profusely illustrated with maps and plans printed from metal blocks with the ordinary type, and sold at only half a franc a number; the prints from the metal blocks or clichés are good and clear, and we should be glad to see their use more generally introduced into England. The Dépôt de la Guerre also exhibit in this group maps executed by French officers in Egypt, Algeria, Palestine, Mexico, &c., and a large map showing the area which will be covered with water if the Mediterranean is ever connected with the depressions in the desert of Sahara.

Since the first notice on the exhibition appeared, Portugal has sent a small but by no means unin-

teresting collection of maps, charts, and plans, and considerable additions have been made to the British section, including a series of maps to illustrate the progress of the Geological Survey of England. In conclusion, we must add that, after a careful examination of the Government maps and works exhibited in the Tuileries, we are more than ever impressed with the fact that our Ordnance Survey is the most scientifically accurate survey in the world, and that no foreign engraving can compare with that of our six-inch and one-inch maps. Nor is the system of delineating the hill features on our one-inch map inferior to that adopted by any country in Europe, and the only map of a similar kind which can compare with our own for accuracy and pictorial effect, is the large map of Switzerland.*

THE CONGRESS.

THE International Congress was formally opened on Sunday, August 1, by a meeting in the great Salle des Etats, which was tastefully decorated with the flags of the countries taking part in the Congress; and the proceedings were honoured by the presence of Marshal MacMahon, the foreign ambassadors, and other distinguished personages.

bassadors, and other distinguished personages.

The platform was at first occupied by the Executive Committee of the Antwerp Congress, the ex-president, M. Hane-Steenhuyse, being in the chair. The session was opened by M. Hane-Steenhuyse, who, after giving a brief history of the origin and progress of the Antwerp Congress, dwelt upon the great importance of geographical science, and the difficulties experienced in dealing with the ignorance of the masses. A fitting tribute was paid to the memory of the two illustrious travellers, Livingstone and Garnier, who were awarded medals at Antwerp, and who since that date have passed away while engaged in exploration; and a warm éloge was passed on M. de Lesseps, whose modesty in refusing to allow the Suez Canal to be called the "Bosphorus of Lesseps" was much praised. After thanking the Paris Geographical Society for the manner in which they had promoted the idea of a second session, M. Hane-Steenhuyse gave up his powers to the Paris Committee, who then mounted the platform, Admiral La Roncière le Noury taking the chair.

After remarking on the satisfaction which every one must feel at seeing such a réunion of men who had generously and disinterestedly given up their time and devoted their best efforts to the promotion and diffusion of geographical knowledge, the president alluded to the success of the Antwerp Congress and the hope of its promoters that it would be the first of a series held once in every four years in some European town. The cordial reception which the French invitations to the Congress had met with was next noticed, and after commenting on the fact that we live in a time of ardent research, of great changes, of incessant and feverish activity, the admiral attributed the origin of International Congresses to the very general desire at the present day for an interchange of knowledge between the

^{*} We regret to find that a passage in the notice of the Russian section, relative to Russian travellers in Central Asia, has been misunderstood. There was no intention to do any injustice to the gallant band of British travellers whose names have become as household words throughout the country, but to express a regret that while the Russian Government had, for many years, been sending out European travellers of high scientific attainments to explore the country beyond the Russian frontier, the British Government had been content to employ native travellers, though there were scores of officers fully qualified for the work of exploration, and eager and anxious to engage in it. Can any one compare the information which has been brought home by Colonel Gordon and the other members of the Kashgar mission who visited the Pamir, with that which would have been obtained by any number of native travellers?

people of different countries, and the feeling that publicity was the best means of popularising the work of scientific men. Some remarks were then made on the insufficiency of abstract geographical science, and the necessity of applying it to the development of national industry and wealth, and the president concluded by expressing a hope that the meeting might tend to show Europe that no country desired peace more sincerely than France.

After the President had resumed his seat, a few complimentary and friendly words were spoken by each of the presidents of the foreign geographical societies present; Baron Richthofen (Germany); Sir H. Rawlinson (England); M. Semenof (Russia); M. de Beaumont (Switzerland); M. Hunfalvy (Hungary); Dr. Schweinfurth (Egypt);

Signor Correnti (Italy); and M. Veth (Holland).

Baron Reille next read a report on the work of the committee of organisation, and the meeting terminated with an announcement of the names

of the several vice-presidents of the Congress.

In the evening there was a public banquet, and on Monday morning the real work of the Congress commenced.

The mode of working is different from that to which we are accustomed in England, and it may be of interest to sketch it briefly now. Some months ago the general committee prepared a series of 123 questions, to be submitted to the Congress, which were printed and extensively circulated at home and abroad. The extensively circulated at nome and abroad. The questions were divided into seven groups: I. Mathematical; II. Hydrographical; III. Physical; IV. Historical; V. Economical; VI. Educational; VII. Travels; and after the Congress was formally opened on Sunday, sections were organised for their discussion. Vice-presidents and secretaries were appointed for each section, and members of the Congress wishing to take next in the discussions were requested to fill in a part in the discussions were requested to fill in a paper showing the sections they intended to work in. A central compairty A central committee manages the general arrangements of the meeting; the sections assemble each day at 9 A.M. in the rooms allotted to them; and at 3 P.M. there is a public meeting in the Salle des Etats, at which the secretaries of each section give an account of the morning's work, and the result of the discussions which have taken place.

We must add that the system of conducting business is in many respects very inconvenient and not such as commends itself to English tastes. Some of the sections meet in small, badly-ventilated rooms, where the air becomes vitiated and the heat almost unbearable, while others, only separated from each other by a thin wooden partition, assemble in tents and temporary buildings, where the attention is frequently diverted by the sound of voices in high dispute in an adjoining section. Nor can much be said in favour of the plan of discussing set questions without having carefully-prepared papers to start from, and we were certainly not prepared to find the system of interpellation, so familiar from the reports of debates in the National Assembly, introduced into the discussion of abstract scientific questions. We must add that it has been by no means easy for members of the Congress to find out the arrangements made for the work of each day in the several sections, and that the want of a printed journal, uch as that issued during the meetings of the British Association, has been much felt.

August 2 .- M. Semenof, President.

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In Section I. there was a long and somewhat warm discussion on the question of substituting a centesimal division of the fourth part of the cir-cumference of a circle, or even of the whole circumference, for the sexagesimal division now in use. The question was put to the vote, when there were found to be twenty-three in favour of recommending a centesimal division for adoption and seven against; whether a centesimal division of the whole circumference should be recommended, or only of the fourth part, was left for future consideration. In the minority were some

well-known names, and it is doubtful whether the views of the majority will find favour in England. In Section III, the causes of inundations, such as that from which a portion of France is still suffering, were examined, and some remarks were made on the systems adopted by the Governments of different countries for regulating the flow of flood-water, whether arising from heavy rain or from the sudden melting of snow in mountain districts. In Section IV. early European voyages along the west coast of Africa were passed under review; that of Lancelot, in 1292, who gave his name to one of the Canary Islands, being cited as the earliest. Section V. discussed the question of European emigration to and colonisation of tropical countries. Having laid down as a basis for the discussion that Europeans only go to tropical countries as employers of labour, and not to work themselves, the members of the section came to the conclusion that Europeans can only become acclimatised in elevated districts where the altitude is sufficient to counterbalance the heat due to a tropical latitude. As regards coast districts in the tropics, where there is dense marshy vegetation, the opinion seemed to be that two years was the extreme limit during which a European could reside in them without seriously endangering his health. In Section VI. a long discussion took place between M. Kestner, who maintained that instruction in geography should commence with the study of topography, and M. Cortambert, who held that cosmography should first be taught; but no decision was arrived at. Section VII., which seems to be the favourite section, was opened by an address from M. Rohlfs on African Exploration. He pointed to Wadai, recently visited for the first time by Dr. Nachtigal, as the most favourable starting-point for travellers engaged in the exploration of Central Africa; touched on the obstacles which would probably be met with, and the best means of overcoming them; and then went on to give some useful hints on outfit. The tent recommended was the French "tente d'abri," made less permeable to air and light; cotton clothes were considered preferable to woollen; and the necessity of carrying metal cases for water was strongly insisted upon. Drs. Schweinfurth and Nachtigal took part in the discussion which followed, and they both agreed with M. Rohlfs that great results were more likely to be obtained by single travellers than by large parties. In the afternoon an address was delivered by M. Lalanne, in the Salle des Etats, on a theory that the distances which separate large centres of population follow

August 3.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, President.— Section I. resumed the discussion on the proposed centesimal division of the circumference, and finally, on the motion of M. de Quatrefages, decided to submit the question to Sections II. and VI. for consideration. In Section II. the question of adopting a common first meridian for all countries was discussed, and the members of the section were unanimous in considering that it would be very desirable to do so. The Antwerp Congress recommended that the meridian of Greenwich should be adopted, but this view was not endorsed by Section II., and the selection of a common first meridian was referred to an international committee to be hereafter appointed. M. Bouquet de la Grye read a paper on "The Sound-Bouquet de la Grye read a paper on ing of the Mouths of Rivers," and M. Ploix on "The Necessity of Assimilating the Conventional Signs used by different Countries on their Charts"; the views of M. Ploix were adopted by the section. In Section III. M. Goulier attempted to lay down the basis of what he called the new science of "Géoplastique," study of the causes which have led to the external features of the earth's crust; and M. Milne-Edwards gave some details relating to the ichthyology of Japan. In Section IV., after a discussion on the various types of the human race found in the south-eastern quarters of Asia and on the

Gallas, M. Bertrand explained his theory that the west and centre of France was occupied by the Celts, and that the Gauls originally had their homes on the banks of the Danube, whence they invaded Italy, France, and Asia. Baron von Czoernig afterwards read a memoir on the changes which have taken place in the course of the Isonzo. Section V. resumed the consideration of the colonisation of tropical countries, and came to the conclusion that the Chinese and Hindus were the only people who could well be employed in the cultivation of tropical lands. In Section VI., the discussion of yesterday was concluded by a compromise between the cosmographers and topographers: each is to have a share in expanding the minds of children in primary schools. In Section VII. the subject was Central Asia; Col. Veniukof giving many details of the routes followed by Russian travellers in Central Asia, and M. Severtsof making an interesting communication on the glaciers of the

At the afternoon meeting in the Salle des Etats M. Van Beneden delivered a very interesting address on the migratory habits of whales and their bearing on the question of an open polar sea. His conclusion was that a very large extent of open water exists within the unknown polar area. The meeting concluded with a short explanation by M. Rubensen of the Aurora Borealis, which was illustrated by some pretty experiments that are to be repeated each day during the sitting of

the Congress.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

CARREY, E. Le Pérou. Paris: Garnier frères. 6 fr. COMPIRGNE, le marquis de. L'Afrique équitoriale. Gabonais. Pahouins. Gallois. Paris: Plon. 4 fr. FRANKLIN, A. La Sorbonne de 1250 à 1795. Paris: Willem.

8 fr.

HART, G. The Violin; its famous Makers and their Imitators.
Dulau. 21s.

LEADER, R. E. Reminiscences of Old Sheffield, its Streets and
its People. Sheffield: Leader.

History.

History,

History,

History,

History,

Husten. 2. Abth. Die Jahre 1423-1428. München:

Ackermann. 3 M.

HOEFNER, M. J. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte d. Kaisers

L. Septimius Severus u. seiner Dynastie. 1. Bd. 3. Abth.

Giessen: Ricker. 1 M. 60 Pf.

LESCUER, de. Mémoires sur les journées révolutionnaires et les

coups d'Etat. T. 1 et 2. Paris: Firmin Didot.

REGISTER, The, of Richard de Kellawe, 1314-1316. Ed. Sir T.

Duffus Hardy. Vol. III. Rolls Series. 104.

ROCQUAIN, P. Napoléon 1e et le roi Louis, d'après les documents conservés aux Archives nationales. Paris: Firmin Didot.

ments conservés aux Archives de l'action d

Physical Science, &c.

Frysteal Science, gc.

Campana, le Dr. Recherches d'anatomie, de physiologie et d'organogénie. le Mémoire. Paris : G. Masson.

QUENSTEDT, F. A. Petrefactenkunde Dentschlands. l. Abth. 4.

Bd. Echinodermen (Asteriden u. Encriniden). 9. Hft.

Leipzig: Fues. 10 M.

SOIMS-LAUBACH, H. Graf zu. Das Haustorium der Loranthaceen u. der Thallus der Rafflesia.ceen u. Balanophoreen.

Halle: Schmidt. 6 M.

Philology, &c.

ANCESSI, l'abbé V. L'Egypte et Moïse. 1re partie. Paris:

Leroux.
BLAYDES, F. H. M. The Ajax of Sophocles critically revised, with the aid of MSS. newly collated and explained.
Williams & Norgate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BASQUE NAMES.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, London : August 4, 1875. M. Luchaire does not appear to have been happier in his interpretation of the local name Oricain than he was formerly in that of Baïgorry. (See his essay entitled "Du mot basque iri et de son emploi dans la composition des noms de lieu"). Thus, after asserting (on p. 10) that iri, hiri, uri, ili, uli, ulli, li, ir, are variants of one and the same word meaning "town," he proceeds to give this signification to the word ori, which means something quite different in Basque. It is thus that he makes Oricain mean "high town" (from ori town, and cain, high), although anyone who knows that oricai (from ori yellow, and cai substance) is the Basque name for the Rhus cotinus (Venetian Sumac or Wig Tree, yielding the yellow fustic dye) and the Reseda luteola (or Weld, giving also a yellow dye) can only refer Oricain to a locality producing these plants. The termination ain in the dialect of Southern Upper Navarre, to which Oricain linguistically belongs, replaces the definite singular aren "of the," just as in is used for ren "of" in the indefinite. Oricain is for Oricairen "of Wig Tree, of Weld," just as Acotain, Amalain, Ilundain, Zulain, Zuriain, and a hundred others, stand for Acotaren, &c. M. Luchaire, in the aforesaid essay, is partially favourable and partially unfavourable to the opinions of W. von Humboldt; but I cannot help wishing, that in future, the task of confirming or invalidating the etymologies of this great master of philological science may be undertaken by critics possessing more knowledge of the Basque language and its dialects.

Louis-Lucien Bonaparte.

A NORMAN-FRENCH MS. OF GLANVILLE.

Temple: August 4, 1875.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that there is extant a Norman-French translation in MS. of Glanville, made apparently in the reign of King John. The manuscript, which so far as I can learn is unique, forms part of the library of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, and is evidently a copy taken in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., or soon after the accession of Edward I. The defacement of the first rubric, which extends over nearly half the first page, is unfortunate, as the few words decipherable show that it contained some account of the book and the reasons why it was translated from the Latin.

There are some interesting references in the body of the text to the opinions of Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Hugh Bardolf, and Osbert Fitz-Hervy on matters of law, but no reference to Glanville by name, except in the teste of the writs.

The manuscript treatise is followed by a Latin Registrum Brevium in the same hand, which, according to the rubric, consists of writs in use in the time of Henry II. There are some few writs of the time of John, and one probably of that of Henry III. among them.

It is obvious that this nearly contemporary version in Norman-French of the work attributed to the great Justiciar of Henry II., is of great importance in settling disputed readings of the original text or punctuation, particularly in regard to the status of the peasantry and the freedom of

bequest from clerical control.

It is well known that during the thirteenth century a singularly earnest interest was felt by the knightly laity, as well as the clergy in law, specially as to the ascertainment of personal rights. To that awakened interest we probably owe this rendering into the language of the noble classes of the first treatise on English common law, a work which strikingly contrasts with the translation of the Institutes of Justinian by the order of St. Louis, and the somewhat later translation under another French king of the Summa of Azo.

I must add that, through the intervention of a friend, his grace the Duke has with great liberality permitted me to examine this manuscript at leisure here in town,

ALFRED CUTBILL.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES IN THE LEYDEN

With indescribable enthusiasm I have been examining yesterday and to-day the pre-historic collection of the museum in Leyden, in which, of course, the findings in the "Hunebedden," called in France "Dolmens," attracted my particular duivekater, meaning cakes or loaves, which "has nothing to do with any French form like deux fois quatre, as was supposed by one or two etymologists in the beginning of the century." The duve or duive, if I understand Mr. de Beer aright, he takes to be connected with duit = doit;

attention. The most ancient of all are no doubt the objects discovered near the Dutch village of Hilversum, underneath large masses of huge stones, which seem to have once formed covered corridors, the roof of which must have fallen in ages ago. These antiquities consist of axes and arrowheads of the very rudest description, made, not of silex or diorite, but of a softer kind of grey or yellow stone. Of the shape of the arrows I can best give you an idea if I compare them with a finger cut off at its first joint, and having a pointed end. There are hundreds of these arrowheads, and the smallest of them does certainly not fall short of the end of a finger cut off at its last joint. But most of them are longer, and there certainly are more than 100 exceeding in size two inches, and more than fifty are even three inches long. Thus, one feels astonished that they could ever have been used as arrow-heads, but they cannot have been anything else. There was found with these arrow-heads and axes no trace whatever of pottery, and certainly no antiquary would for a single moment hesitate to attribute all these objects to the very first stadium of the Stone Age. But, wonderful to relate, there was found among them a bronze battle-axe, the shape of which reminds one of the Trojan battle-axes, and I therefore feel convinced that Chabas (L'Antiquité préhistorique au Point de Vue des Monuments égyptiens, 2nd edition), is perfectly right in supposing that there has never been a real Stone Age, and that stone weapons and implements have at all times, even in the remotest antiquity, been used together with weapons and implements of copper. these most ancient objects from Hilversum are in the Leyden Museum marked H. I.

The objects found in the other Dutch "Hunebedden" or Dolmens consist of polished axes of diorite, funeral urns without ornaments, and small vases with incised ornaments, which more or less resemble those of the ancient Irish and English vases in the British Museum, and appear to be derived, as Conze suggests, from the patterns woven by the Aryan races in their woollen and linen goods. There were never found more than two terra-cotta vases, viz., a large urn and a very small vase, in any one of those "Hunebedden" graves. In two instances there was found, instead of the small vase, a small vessel in the shape of a boat, which must have served to pour the liquid metal into the moulds. All the vases and urns of the "Hunebedden" are, without exception, handmade, and many of them are of very rude workmanship. In many "Hunebedden" were found bronze rings, but no implements or arms of metal, nor any fusaïoli or whorls of terra-cotta. The Leyden Museum contains about fifty of these whorls, but all of them are but little baked, are without any ornamentation, and they were found together with such objects of bronze as do not denote a remote antiquity.

denote a remote antiquity.

The Leyden Museum is, no doubt, the richest in the world in Egyptian inscriptions or papyri, and it has besides a very large collection of Camiantiquities from Java. This latter collection is unique in the world.

Henry Schliemann.

CATER-COUSIN.

1 Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill: August 9, 1875. With regard to the suggestion as to the meaning of "Cater-cousin," made in my review in the Academy of Schmidt's Shakespeare-Lexicon, the suggestion had been made before, as I was informed after making it independently, and is indeed fairly obvious. A letter has been forwarded to me from Mr. T. H. de Beer, Goes, Holland, which suggests, (1) that the cater is found in a word "that there was in Dutch," viz., duvekater or duivekater, meaning cakes or loaves, which "has nothing to do with any French form like deux fois quatre, as was supposed by one or two etymologists in the beginning of the century." The duve or duive, if I understand Mr. de Beer

so that the whole word would signify penny-loaf. "It existed a long time before the days when the French language exercised a great influence on our common way of speaking." (2) An analogy for Cater-cousin may be seen in the term tafelbroeders, table-brothers, meaning children with one common parent—our "half-brothers." I think the readers of the Academy will thank Mr. de Beer for his note. Thus, as was suggested before, Cater-cousin = mess-mate. Comp. the Greek ὁμόσιτος, and σύσσιτος, &c.; also our companion, which is ultimately from cum-panis = bread-fellow. There is thus a curious aptness, though possibly accidental, in Dryden's phrase, quoted by Richardson from Limberham, III. i.: "His mother was as honest a woman as ever broke bread; she and I have been cater-cousins in our youth."

J. W. Hales.

THE WORD ULTIMATE.

Temple: August 11, 1875.

I think Mr. Stuart-Glennie has slightly misapprehended my remarks on his use of the word "ultimate" as applied to his Law of History. I objected less to his adoption of the term, than to that previous use of it which seemed to me to have led him into a way of speaking less appropriate than he would otherwise have chosen. To an attentive reader, I think my words would convey this impression. And I venture to attach importance to the point, because, though the term may not be used to express an objectionable proposition, it seems to me to betray an objectionable habit of mind, and to be apt to produce a false attitude. My remarks on Mr. Stuart-Glennie's use of it were made with a view to indicate its inappropriateness by whomever used. Owing to its unfortunate non-adaptation to his meaning, even so careful a thinker as he appeared to me to have been betrayed into inconsistency; as, e.g., in first distinguishing his Ultimate from the Empirical, and then likening it to Gravity. I am still of opinion that the cause of clear thinking would be served by reserving the word "ultimate" for the (surely sufficiently numerous) occasions on which we meet with things that are ultimate.

JAMES HINTON.

SCIENCE.

Fungi, their Nature, Influence and Uses. By M. C. Cooke, M.A., LL.D. Edited by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1875.)

This small work upon an extensive subject will be acceptable to English cryptogamic botanists. Nothing of the same kind has hitherto appeared in the language. Montagne's essay, translated in the Annals of Natural History, is now more than thirty years old. Mr. Berkeley's Outlines of British Fungology is mainly systematic, and the account of Fungi in the Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany by the same author, although admirable as a syllabus for botanists acquainted with the subject, is not so well suited for beginners. Careful study and some acquaintance with the continental literature of the subject will be necessary for the appreciation of the mass of information here condensed, and the limits of space will only admit of reference to some of the principal points discussed.

At the outset the authors assume (as they might be expected to do) the vegetable nature of fungi, and they pass lightly over the spontaneous generation question, recording their own doubts whether forms known to be developed day by day from germs, can, under other conditions, originate spontaneously.

The limits of the family of Fungi where they approach the lichens are by no means well defined, but if the recent views of Schwendener and Bornet should ever be adopted, there would be no limit to define. Those writers assert that the so-called gonidia of lichens are not special organs of the lichens, but are algae covered by a parasitical fungal growth. The authors of the present work give a very fair account of both sides of this question, their own strong opinion being against Schwendener's theory. Dr. Nylander and Dr. Thwaites, both great authorities, are of the same opinion, and their arguments are entitled to the fullest consideration; but there is perhaps more to be said in favour of the theory, notwithstanding their strong asseveration of its absurdity. It is to be regretted that Schwendener's mode of writing was not suited to a scientific subject. It has been criticised as "pictorial," but from the citation at p. 16 of the present work the critic does not seem to be himself free from this fault of style.

It may be observed that Dr. Julius Sachs, the author of the admirable Lehrbuch der Botanik, just translated into English, adopts

Schwendener's views.
"Structure" and "Classification" form the subject of two separate chapters, but it is difficult to see why these two parts of the subject should have been kept separate. Structure and classification go hand in hand, and it would seem to be more natural to combine the details of structure (reddendo singula singulis) with the general accounts of each order and sub-order. For instance, we find in the chapter on structure the account of the Phalloidei following immediately upon that of the Tremellini without any intimation of our having passed from one large order (Hymenomycetes) to the succeeding one (Gasteromycetes). A consolidation of Chapters II. and III. would be well worthy of the consideration of the authors in a future

The classification adopted is substantially that of Mr. Berkeley, propounded by him in Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, not in his Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany, as might be inferred from the text. Although primarily based upon the Systema Mycologicum of Fries, it must be remembered that the Summa Vegetabilium Scandinaviae of the latter author has much more to do with this classification than the former work. Many, in fact most, of the Sub-orders have no existence in the Systema Mycologicum. With regard to the sections Sporifera and Sporidiifera it is hardly correct to say that the term "spore" is limited by general consent to cells not produced in cysts. It is to be wished that it were so, for some confusion would have been avoided.

The chapters upon types of spores and their mode of germination and growth are too technical to be gone into here. That upon "Polymorphism" is very interesting, dealing as it does with a subject which of late years has received a great deal of attention, namely, the different forms which fungi assume in the course of their development. Many so-called genera have already been shown to be only phases of other plants, and many still-admitted genera will

probably, when the subject has been more fully worked out, share the same fate. At the same time there is a wholesome caution given by the authors which observers will do well to attend to. They say:-

"A great many assumptions have been accepted for fact, and supposed connections and relations between two or three or more so-called species, belonging to different genera, have upon insufficient data been regarded as so many states or conditions of one and the same plant."

A useful résumé is given in Chapter VIII. of what is known with regard to sexuality. The authors seem to go too far in saying (as they do at p. 173) that instances of sexual reproduction abound in the Ascomucetes and Physomycetes. There are few (if any) cases in which sexuality can be said to have been established. Oersted's observations on Agaricus variabilis have not been confirmed. and have probably little more foundation than De Bary's supposed asci in Agaricus melleus. The discovery of zygospores in Mucor phycomyces and Rhizopus nigricans has not advanced the subject, for the same process was observed in Syzygites megalocarpus, Ehrenb., years ago. Saprolegnia and Achlya, in which there is ground for supposing the existence of sexual reproduction, are very doubtful fungi. Woronin's observations on Ascobolus pulcherrimus, Cr., and Peziza melaloma, A. and S., were not confirmed by Tulasne, who, however, discovered in Peziza omphalodes, Bull., the existence of conjugating cells exhibiting some evidence of sexual relations, but the connexion, if any, between this conjugation and the production of asci is quite in obscurity. The conjugation of the spores produced on the germinating threads of Tilletia cannot seriously be cited as an example of sexual association, and with regard to the so-called spermatia, which are of such frequent occurrence in numerous species of tungi, there is no evidence whatever of their being in any way analogous to spermatozoids, excepting that they have not been observed to germinate, a negative fact which really proves nothing. In Cystopus and Peronospora organs are produced, which De Bary, from analogy to similar organs in the algae, has called oogonia and antheridia, and which it is not unreasonable to suppose are of a sexual nature; but in these cases it is to be observed that the extremity of the antheridium does not open, and that spermatozoa have never been seen, so that even with regard to Cystopus and Peronospora the proof of sexuality is still deficient. A good deal has been written of late years

upon the use of fungi as food. As long ago as 1847 the late Dr. Badham, who, probably from a long residence at Rome, was an enthusiast in mycophagy, expressed his regret at the prevalent neglect of fungi in this country, and the authors of the present work say that prejudice only can prevent their being extensively used instead of their being allowed to rot by thousands on the spots where they have grown. Prejudice may have something to do with the matter, but the real fact is that, with the exception of some four or five species, fungi, in this country at least, are not worth searching for as esculents. If a species could be found as

merits would speedily be recognised. The common mushroom (Agaricus campestris, L.) is certainly not neglected, and the horse mushroom (Agaricus arvensis, Sch.), unwholesome as it is except for making ketchup, is much sought after. The truffle, which can only be procured in any quantity by the aid of trained dogs of some value, is regularly collected, and in the woods on the borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (and probably elsewhere) where the small conical variety of the common morel (Morchella esculenta, L.) is abundant in the spring, it is a business to gather the fungi and hang them on strings to dry. The socalled "champignon" (Marasmius Oreades) is also frequently gathered and dried as a condiment for soup, and although rather tough it is not bad when fresh. The giant puffball (Lycoperdon giganteum, Tourn., Agaricus procerus, Scop., Gyromitra esculenta, Fr.), and one or two other species are also appreciated by many persons, but they are too local and do not occur in sufficient quantities to make them of importance as articles of food. The chanterelle (Cantharellus ciba-rius, Fr.) has been much praised, but it is as tough as india-rubber, and requires soaking in milk for twenty-four hours before it is wholesome.

In medicine, the only fungus with an established reputation is the so-called "ergot," which is the sclerotioid form, or compact mycelium, of a species of Claviceps. Its extraordinary specific action on the uterus in cases of protracted labour renders it most valuable in obstetric practice, and justifies the belief of agriculturists (alluded to at p. 217) that cattle feeding upon ergotised grass are apt to slip their young. The authors do not mention the use of Phallus impudicus, L., which has recently been employed in Russia as a remedy for

gout and rheumatism.

Among the "notable phenomena" the luminosity exhibited by certain species of Agarics, Agaricus olearius, DC., Agaricus Gardneri, Berk. and others, is very interest-Tulasne has shown that Agaricus olearius does not, as was supposed by Fries, owe its phosphorescence to the presence of any foreign body, but is really phosphorescent in itself. The same is probably the case with the other luminous Agarics, among which A. Gardneri, Berk., is, perhaps, the most remarkable. The phosphorescence exhibited by rotten wood is also probably due to the mycelium of fungi. It is not clear what the opinion of the authors upon this latter point is, for it is difficult to reconcile the statement at p. 105 with that at p. 114, where the phenomenon is said to be rare. Another phenomenon which has puzzled chemists and others, and is still unexplained, is the sudden change of colour which occurs upon the surface of some fungi, such as Boletus luridus, Sch., and Lactarius deliciosus, L., when cut or bruised. Another phenomenon might have been noticed, viz., the extraordinary expansive growth of fungi under some circumstances. Dr. Badham, in his treatise on esculent fungi, mentions a case in which paving stones were extensively displaced by the growth of fungi underneath, and another instance of the door of a good and as plentiful as the mushroom, its cellar in Sir Joseph Banks' house being so

completely blocked up by a similar growth

that it had to be cut open with a hatchet.

The "Influences and Effects" of fungi are too well manifested in a variety of ways. Cases of poisoning from an inadvertent use of them as food are not unfrequent. Many skin diseases would seem, as far as present knowledge goes, to be produced or at least aggravated by their presence; the silkworm disease has seriously affected an important branch of industry, while the corn crop, the potato, the vine, the hop and many other plants suffer in different ways from the attacks of fungi. Attempts have been made from time to time to prove that fungi are the cause of numerous diseases, but as the authors truly remark, their association with cholera, diarrhoea, measles, scarlatina, &c., either as producing or aggravating causes, must in our present state of knowledge and experience be deemed apocryphal. Since this work was published, Dr. Klein has endeavoured to establish a connexion between small-pox and certain vegetable organisms of the order of the moulds, but with what success remains to be seen.

A few slight errors may be noticed in conclusion. In stating (as at p. 76) that all the species of Tuberacei are subterranean, exception should have been made of the remarkable genus Amylocarpus, Curr. (described in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1857), which is not subterranean, but grows upon chips of wood. Peziza Curreyana, Berk., does not grow upon bulrushes (p. 262), but upon common species of Juncus. The disease of the human hair called *Plica polonica* (p. 213), cannot be said to be cosmopolitan. It is almost confined to Russia, although rare instances of it have occurred in Hungary, Switzerland, and France. The province of Angola, which was so thoroughly explored by Dr. Welwitsch, should have been added (at p. 267) to those parts of Africa of which the mycology has been carefully investigated. The only serious defect in the present work is the absence of a glossary, which is essential where the subject teems with technical terms, many of recent invention, and it is much to be hoped that a copious one, accompanied by illustrative woodcuts, will be added to any future edition. With these remarks the work can be cordially recommended to all students of Fungi.

FREDERICK CURREY.

Dàn an Deirg agus Tiomna Ghuill (Dargo and Gaul). Two Poems from Dr. Smith's collection, entitled the Sean Dana, newly translated with a revised Gaelic text, notes, and introduction. By C. S. Jerram, M.A., formerly Scholar of Trin. Coll., Oxon. (Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1874.)

HAVING opened this book at random, and found a hero of the English translation called Gaul, it struck me I had come across something really ancient, something which echoed the sentiments of a pre-historic Celt. On examination, however, I found that Gaul is only an incomprehensible way of Anglicising the Goidelic Goll, with which I had met more than once before. This is a kind of dis-

appointment which one experiences more than once in perusing Mr. Jerram's work. It appears that these Gaelic poems were included by Dr. Smith, minister of Kilbrandon, in Argyllshire, in "a collection of ancient Gaelic poetry," which he published in 1787, having previously published English translations of them in 1730, as though he had been bent on perpetuating a trifling pendant to Macpherson's method of going to work. Now, it is to supersede Dr. Smith's translations, of which the editor gives a very unfavourable account, that he has undertaken the present labour of love. As he regards Dr. Smith's Gaelic poems as liable to much the same suspicions as those of Macpherson, he gives a résumé, after Dr. Clerk, of the arguments for and against the genuineness of the latter, but without taking the trouble to show how he appreciates them. From one of these it appears that "Dr. Clerk admits that the mere vocables of the Gaelic text of Ossian prove nothing as to its date; because many old MSS. show very slight signs of difference from Modern Gaelic, while some, on the other hand (as the Book of Deir) differ greatly." The admission attributed to Dr. Clerk is quite natural in his case, but considerably less so in the case of his opponents, and one would be glad to know a few particulars about the "many old MSS." here alluded to-now the Gaelic in the Book of Deir is admitted to be of the ninth century; but how many of these "old MSS." are equally old, or how many of them date as early as the eleventh century? However Dr. Clerk and Mr. Jerram answer these questions, the latter ventures to treat Dr. Smith's poems as "early heroic lays, in which the connecting links are often left for the imagination to fill." Decidedly the most unsatisfactory part of the book is the notes at the end, especially those of them which may be called etymological: take for instance the following, p. 98: "Selma (sealla-math), 'a beautiful view;' Taura (perhaps Tigh air eirthir), 'house on the sea-coast;' Temora (Tigh mòr righ), 'royal palace' (Smith). For the last word Dr. Clerk suggests teamhair, 'pleasant,' or teamhrarath, 'pleasant fort,' modernised in Irish into Tara." Or take this, p. 90: "Eirinn, prob.=iarinn (or iar-fhonn), western land." By way of repeating a western land." By way of repeating a well-known blunder, là bhràth is explained as meaning "day of burning," instead of "day of doom." Thus it is clear that for Mr. Jerram both Zeuss and Stokes have written in vain. It is a pity that all admirers of Ossianic literature cannot be persuaded that until they have studied Old Irish they have no business whatever to trifle with the etymology of Gaelic words.

It is fair to add that the above are minor defects, and that the real work which the editor proposed to himself, the translation, seems, as far as I can judge, to have been accomplished with considerable care and success. J. RHYS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Action of Ozone on the Blood .- Dogiel (Centralblatt für die Med. Wiss. July 3, 1875) has recently investigated the action of ozone upon defibrinated blood. He finds that the red corpuscles yield up their colouring-matter, the blood

assuming a darker hue and becoming at the same time more viscid. If the action of ozone be allowed to continue for some hours, the red colour of the haemoglobin and haematin is changed to a dirty yellowish-green like that produced by sulphuretted hydrogen; the fluid ultimately becoming colour-Blood is thus finally transformed into a clear liquid, containing flocculi of an albuminoid substance corresponding in its physical characters to fibrin; the production of the latter being obviously determined by the changes wrought in the haemoglobin of the red corpuscles. Blood which has been poisoned by carbonic oxide speedily resumes its normal properties under the influence of ozone; carbonic acid is given off during the process, and the haemoglobin regains its capacity for absorbing oxygen. Similar changes occur in the colouring-matter of the bile when this is subjected to the action of the gas; the liquid assuming a yellowish-brown tint and ultimately becoming colourless. The ozone was generated by the action of electricity upon pure oxygen.

The Nature and Function of Vasomotor Nerves. The commonly received doctrine that the calibre of the smaller arteries is exclusively regulated by a centre or centres situated in the medulla oblongata, or extending to a variable distance down the spinal cord, rests mainly upon the observed fact that division of the nerves by which the muscular walls of the arterioles are connected with the cerebro-spinal axis is immediately followed by intense congestion of the corresponding vascular area. Arterial tonus being maintained by a continual stream of nervous influence flowing from the vasomotor centre along certain nerve-fibres, section of these fibres must necessarily cause permanent relaxation of the vessels, owing to originally induced to question the truth of this view by the observation that the loss of arterial tonus was never permanent; the dilated condition of the vessels always subsiding after a variable interval, without the re-establishment of any channel of communication with the vasomotor centre. To account for this phenomenon, he assumes the existence of peripheral organs of a ganglionic nature, situated upon, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, the arterioles, and capable of regulating their calibre without any help from the brain or cord. These peripheral ganglia are normally connected with the cerebro-spinal axis by vasomotor fibres, which are not, as is usually supposed, of one, but of two kinds; one set conveying excitant, the other inhibitory impulses; the former causing contraction, the latter dilatation of the vessels. Granting this hypothesis to be correct, the innervation of the arterial tree would be provided for on the same plan as that of the heart, which possesses independent ganglia, besides receiving accelerator and inhibitory fibres from the greater nerve-centres. Goltz furnishes much experimental matter in support of his hypothesis (*Pflüger's Archiv*, xi. 1). Section of one sciatic nerve in the dog is invariably followed by a slight fall of temperature in the corresponding paw, due to contraction of its blood-vessels; this contraction speedily gives place to great dilata-tion and an equivalent rise of temperature, and this, in its turn, subsides after a more or less prolonged interval, the vessels of the paralysed limb returning to their normal size. This sequence of events Goltz interprets as follows: the primary contraction of the vessels is due to irritation of vasocontractor fibres; the subsequent dilatation, not as is customarily taught, to paralysis of vaso-contractor, but to irritation of vasodilator fibres, which are probably more vigorous, less easily exhausted, than their opponents; while the final restoration of arterial tonus is owing to the assumption of autonomous functions on the part of the peripheral vasomotor apparatus after its separation from the cerebro-spinal centres. That section of a vasomotor trunk causes vascular dilatation by irritating vasodilator fibres is proved by the following ingenious experiment. The spinal

cord is divided at the junction of the dorsal and lumbar regions. After the immediate effects of the operation have passed off, both sciatic nerves are exposed and divided as high up as possible; they are then separated from their connexions almost as far down as the knee, replaced among the muscles, and the incisions closed. The first effect of the operation is, of course, to cause great congestion of the corresponding paws. After a time, this congestion subsides, and the temperature of the paralysed limbs becomes normal. One of the incisions is then re-opened, the peripheral end of the sciatic drawn out and snipped repeatedly with scissors. The temperature of the cor-responding paw is immediately found to rise very considerably (the difference between the two paws often amounting to 10° Centigrade) in consequence of vascular dilatation. This dilatation is obviously independent of any impulse derived from the medulla, whose connexion with the sciatics had previously been severed. It can only be due to mechanical stimulation of vasodilator fibres contained in the trunk of the nerve. Results precisely similar may be obtained by substituting Heidenhain's tetanomotor for the scissors, or by irritating the peripheral extremity of the divided nerve with induced electricity or sulphuric acid. For other evidence of a like order the reader is referred to the original paper. The author points out that Vulpian has arrived at the belief in vasodilator nerve-fibres independently and by another The French physiologist discovered that section of the lingual nerve causes congestion of the corresponding half of the fore-part of the tongue, much intensified by subsequent stimula-tion of the peripheral end of the divided nerve. He also found that division and stimulation of the glossopharyngeal produce the same effect on the base of the tongue between the epiglottis and circumvallate papillæ.

On the Fever of Cold-blooded Animals.—The leading feature of the febrile state, as it occurs in warm-blooded vertebrates, is a rise in the tempera-ture of the body. So constant is this symptom that it has come to be regarded as the one essential characteristic of pyrexia. Lassar (Pflüger's Archiv, x. 12) has examined the influence of pyrogenic agents on the temperature of the frog. It is a well-known fact that the temperature of cold-blooded animals varies with that of the surrounding medium, though always remaining a fraction of a degree above it. Attempts were made to generate the febrile state by exciting local in-flammations and by injecting putrid liquids into the lymphatic sacs. The general result of a long series of such experiments was negative; the temperature of the frogs always remaining only a fraction of a degree above that of their environment. This may, of course, have been due to one of two causes: the amount of heat produced in unit of time may have continued the same as in health; or, the absolute amount of heat-production having been raised, the excess may have been got rid of so as to maintain the equilibrium of temperature. To decide between these two alternatives, a number of calorimetric experiments were performed. It was found that the amount of heat given off by the diseased animals was the same as that given off by healthy ones under the same conditions; hence, the conclusion was unavoidable that there was no increase in the amount of heat generated. Inasmuch, therefore, as the fever of poecilothermic animals is not associated either with rise of temperature or with augmented heatproduction, there is an à priori likelihood of the rise of temperature during the pyrexia of homoeothermic vertebrates being due to a diminished loss rather than to an increased production of heat.

Artificial Somnambulism.—Under this name M. Richet contributes an account of some experiments on what is more properly termed hypnosism (Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie, Juillet-Août, 1875). His results differ in no essential point from those obtained by Mr. Braid and other investigators, but they are of some

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value as furnishing material for future generalisation. The hypnotic state may be induced in some men, and in almost all women, provided that the attempt be perseveringly repeated till success is reached. The difficulty is then over. An individual who has once been in the state of trance can readily be made to enter it again. The most characteristic of the phenomena noticed in this state are the sensory hallucinations which may be excited at the will of the operator, and the absolute automatism of the hypnotised subject. Neither of these features is peculiar to the hypnotic trance; but, taken in conjunction with its artificial origin, they serve to distinguish it from all analogous states of the nervous system.

MICROSCOPICAL NOTES.

Those careful and indefatigable observers, Messrs. Dallinger and Drysdale, whose researches into the life-history of certain monads we have previously had occasion to notice, are now directing their attention to bacteria, and we understand they have sent a paper to the Royal Microscopical Society (which will appear in the Monthly Microscopical Journal for September), announcing the discovery of two terminal flagella in Monas termo. In the enormously larger Spirillum volutans Cohn had previously found similar organs, but the extreme minuteness of M. termo, the imperfection of objectives, and the difficulties in obtaining the best illumination for the display of such objects had hitherto thwarted all efforts to see them in the last-named infusorian. The discovery was made with the help of a one-eighth, of Messrs. Powell and Lealand's new construction, to which we called attention in a former number. The flagella are so delicate that they can only be seen when all the conditions are favourable and the light strikes across them. The success of these observations will revive efforts to solve the question of how diatoms move; whether the cilia some have seen are real, or only optical illusions, as is generally supposed. We hope Messrs. Dallinger and Drysdale will be able to discover the resting spores which it is supposed bacteria form, and to trace in them, if it exists, a process of sexual germination.

Mr. William Hatchett Jackson has described a new peritrichous infusorian which he names Cyclochaeta spongillae. It was originally found by Mr. W. H. Poole, and is parasitic on the green layer of Spongilla fluviatilis. It has some general resemblance to Trichodina pediculus, from which, however, it has important points of difference. The body, like a shallow round bag drawn in a little at the top, is from \(\frac{1}{116} \) to \(\frac{1}{470} \) of an inch in diameter and surmounted by a disc, round which are sixteen setae. The mouth opens from the disc, and a conspicuous pharynx runs into the centre. Figures and further particulars will be found in Quart. Jour. Mic. Sci. for July. The same number contains a valuable paper by Professor Thiselton Dyer on "The Sexual Reproduction of Thallophytes." We are, however, surprised to find him saying, "the fundamental difference between plants and animals resolves itself into a difference of nutrition. Animals are capable, plants are incapable of the ingestion of solid food." Take, for example, those scolecida that live by absorbing the juices of the animals in which they dwell. They cannot be said to "ingest solid food." The mere ingestion of solid food would not constitute a good distinction, because the process of digestion is not materially affected by the circumstance of the food being received for that purpose in a cavity like a stomach, or simply held in a cup, like a fly caught by drosera while a digestive fluid attacks it, as established by Darwin's reasearches. Professor Dyer may say, that in the case of the scolecida their host had prepared their nutriment by digesting solid matter, but many infusorial animals live in solutions containing organic matter not prepared by digestion from solids. Professor Dyer accepts Sach's classification of Thallophytes into

three large groups, Zygosporeae, Oosporeae, Carposporeae, each of which he illustrates. He also incidentally expresses an opinion, that the "general result" of discussion has been to confirm Schwendener's views concerning the composite character of lichens; that they consist partly of an alga, and partly of a fungus forming a network in which alga cells are imprisoned. We need not say that many lichenologists still refuse to accept this theory.

M. L. VAILLANT has studied the growth of the spines of the goby (G. niger), which he finds is easily kept alive in a small quantity of sea-water. He says:—

"Placing them under favourable conditions, we notice on almost all scales, besides perfect spinules, two of these organs, one on each side, in process of development. In the most rudimentary state he could trace, each spinule appears as a sort of flattened cone, 0.03 millimètre wide at its base, and of the same height. It is surrounded by cellules measuring 0.009 millimètre to 0.014 millimètre, resembling in aspect and dimensions other epithelial elements, but distinguished by their aggregation in a mass more or less spherical. Acetic acid assists the microscopist in seeing that the cone is composed of finely granulated matter, and may be regarded as a spinule papilla, and the spherical mass as a follicle. The formation of the spinule proceeds gradually, and it acquires a 'dentinous' coating, the papilla persisting throughout the process."

M. Vaillant thus sums up his conclusions:-

"Among these animals the spinule and the plate are developed in an independent manner; the first belongs to the epidermis, the second to the deeper dermal tissue. Taking a general view of fish scales, those of the Ctenoids may be regarded as occupying an intermediate position with the Eel, Rypticus, Grammistes, and certain Blennies, the scale reduced to the plate is subepidermic and destitute of spinules. Amongst the Squalidae and Rays the hard portions of the teguments have quite another origin; they are epidermic. Thus we are justified in regarding the plate of Gobies and similar fishes as analogous to the deep seated scale of the Eel, and the free spinules to the scutella of the Plagiostomes."—(Comptes Rendus, July 19, 1875.)

The attention of microscopists who have opportunities of examining the kind of eel which the French call pimperneaux, which do not ascend rivers, but keep near their mouths, and were divided by Kaup into three species, he named Anguilla Cuvieri, A. Bibroni and A. Savignyi, may be called to the question of their sexuality. M. Syrski found in them what he considered male organs, but did not prove them to be such by the discovery of spermatozoa. M. C. Dareste finds these organs in museum specimens, but has not had an opportunity of looking for the spermatozoa in live ones. The eels M. Syrski supposed to be males are smaller and with larger eyes than the females, but M. Dareste says eels of this form seem to be of both sexes: (C. Rend., July 19, 1875.) Couch (Fishes of the British Islands) says "the milt and roe lie along the course of the back in double thin convoluted strips, which bear the appearance of fat."

As the ophthalmoscope is a species of microscope, we may here notice that M. Bouchet finds that when the brain has received a shock not amounting to contusion, this instrument shows that the optic nerve has preserved its shape and its usual colour, and neither the retina nor its veins exhibit any modification. In cases of contusion, with or without consecutive inflammation, or if there is effusion of blood or serum, the optic nerve becomes swollen, uniform rose-colour, sometimes more vascular, and its outlines less sharp. It also suffers from serous suffusion, which extends to the adjacent parts of the retina, giving it a transparent opaline tint. (C. Rend., July 12, 1875.)

The application of the microscope to the study of meteorites has led Herr J. Tschermak to some interesting results, which are reported in the

Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie (Math,nature Classe 1. Abth. Band lxx. s. 459), and in Der Naturforscher, July 10, 1875. He operated upon the meteorites of Orvino and Chantonnay. The former fell on August 31, 1872, breaking into many pieces. This stone had a thin black wrinkled crust, wanting in places; deeply furrowed in some parts, but nowhere exhibiting sharp angles. When sliced it was seen to be composed of bright-coloured fragments imbedded in a thick dark matrix. The fragments are yellowish grey, and contain particles and spherules of iron, and magnetic pyrites, and the normal chondrite. The matrix is dense, blackish, and splintery. It contains small particles of iron and magnetic pyrites, pretty equally disse-minated. Towards the margin the fragments show evidence of having been in a fluid state, and it seems probable that the entire matter of the matrix was in a plastic condition. Nickel iron, freely crystallised, occurs in the cavities of minute flaws. The bright imbedded fragments are darker, harder, and more friable at points in The bright imbedded fragments contact with the matrix than in the middle, indicating that the plastic condition of the matrix was accompanied with a high temperature. Thus the Orvino meteorite resembles certain telluric minerals, especially volcanic breccia. Thin slices of the imbedded fragments exhibit spherules of several minerals, olivine, bronzite, and felspathic compounds. The dark matrix consists of two parts—an opaque glassy matter, and particles which look like little pieces of the dark crust. In the Chantonnay meteorite Herr Tschermak observed fine channels between the imbedded fragments and the matrix. He considers the former to have been surrounded and injected by the latter when in a liquid state. After some remarks on the points of resemblance and difference between these meteorites and terrestrial minerals, he states that they appear to have come from some celestial bodies having their interior parts and their surfaces in different states.

THE revived discussion concerning the proportions which angles of aperture should bear to their focal lengths of microscope objectives, in order to secure the best corrections, has led several observers to make fresh experiments, and to try what other opticians can do in the direction so admirably followed by Zeiss of Jena, acting under Professor Abbé's advice. M. de Souza Guimaraeus has just obtained from Messrs. Powell and Lealand a $\frac{1}{6}$ (or rather $\frac{1}{7}$) with an angular aperture a little over 100° , which amply justifies the assertion that a high degree of resolving power can be made compatible with considerable working distance and penetration. By the kindness of its owner we have had ample opportunities of trying this objective-which is on Messrs. Powell and Lealand's new formula-on a variety of objects; we find it displays admirably diatoms for which it has been customary to employ glasses of fifty degrees more aperture, while its capability of working through thick covering glass, and at a considerable distance from the object, adds very greatly to its general utility.

WE have just seen at Mr. Browning's, in the Strand, a Spectroscope with two slits, on a plan devised by Sir C. Wheatstone. One slit is smaller than the other, and moveable, so that any part of the spectrum of the light passing through it can be thrown across any part of the spectrum of light from the other slit, and the effects of the superposition studied. The effects are highly curious. Slits of this description could be adapted to microspectroscopes, and afford new modes of enquiry.

PHILOLOGY, &c.

In Fleckeisen's and Masius' Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (vols. exi., exii. parts 4 and 5), the articles of most general interest to scholars are, in the first part, one by A. Steitz on the position of the Homeric Ilios, in which the author pronounces in favour of His-

sarlik, and, in the second, a shorter essay by Forch-hammer on the fable of the golden fleece, which is explained as growing out of the phenomena accompanying the periodical evaporations of the lake Copais. The writer attempts, with great ingenuity, to explain by this clue the various Greek names which occur in connexion with the myth. In the fourth part Hennings continues his "Homerische Abhandlungen " and Bücheler his "Coniectanea," dealing mainly with the recent tables: Schweizer-Sidler reviews some recent mythology by contributions to comparative mythology Kuhn, Roscher, and Schwartz; and Teuffel Ebert's "History of Christian Latin Literature to the Time of Charles the Great." In the fifth part Weizsäcker attempts, in an interesting paper, to show that parts of Plutarch's Life of Cicero can be directly traced to Cicero's lost memoir on his consulship. The second edition of Hehn's Kulturpflanzen und Hausthiere in ihrem übergange aus Asien nach Griechenland und Italien is reviewed by O. Meltzer. Space does not allow of our mentioning a number of shorter and less important papers on various points of criticism and interpretation contained in both parts.

In the educational section O. Meltzer has two long and interesting articles on M. Johann Bohemus, rector of the Kreuzschule at Dresden 1639-1676, which deserve the study of all who are interested in the history of classical education. Rieck finishes his lengthy pleading for the abolition of the *Matwritäts Prüfung*, and the granting in its place of a certificate of maturity by the head-masters of classical schools to boys on their leaving, without any examination on the part of the State. Perathoner (in parts 4 and 5) gives an account of last year's congress of scholars at Innsbruck, and Hullich, in part 4, one of the jubilee held in honour of the twenty-fifth year of George Curtius' professorial career, noticing briefly the various works contributed in honour of Curtius by a number of his pupils. Among the other reviews in this section, one by Suter on Keller's "Historical Introduction to the Bible for Schools" deserves special mention.

In the Zeitschrift für Oesterreichische Gymnasien (vol. xxvi., parts 6 and 7), the only original articles of any importance are one by Gustav Meyer on the linguistic peculiarities of the book of Syntipas, and an address to the University of Vienna on political history, by August Fournier. The rest of these numbers is mainly taken up with reviews, among which by far the most important is Conze's "Survey of Recent Works in the Literature of Archaeology" (part 6). In part 5 Karl Werner continues his examination of the recent educational statutes of Bavaria.

THE April number of the Romania, only now published, opens with a purely literary article by M. Rajna on some Paduan documents throwing light on the Italian romances of chivalry. M P. Meyer brings forward numerous examples, chiefly from Provençal dialects, of the changes of z (s) into r and of r into z; a case of the latter and rarer is Guernsey, in eleventh-century Latin Grenerodium. M. Cornu contributes a number of popular songs of the Gruyère; the careful phonetic orthography he employs gives great linguistic value, which is increased by a grammar and glossary. Of various etymologies by sundry writers we may note that of French vide (our void), which M. Schuchardt and M. Thomsen agree in deriving from a hypothetical vócitus for vacuātus (vocuus, &c. are known forms), instead of from viduus. Of the reviews, one by M. G. Paris has a careful examination of the liberties (real or supposed) used by old French poets, and one by M. Meyer contains some important remarks on the difficulties of classifying portant remarks on the dimentities of classifying dialects. Sainte-Palaye's huge Old French Glossary, now being printed, is pronounced by M. Meyer to be practically useless; what else could be expected of a collection of materials made eighty years ago, before Old French philology

FINE ART.

LAMBETH STONEWARE AND FAÏENCE.

THE Lambeth Potteries have long been celebrated for their salt-glazed stonewares. Vessels to meet the requirements of the manufacturing chemist, drain-pipes, of which twenty-five miles were made in a week, with ginger-beer bottles and other wares necessary to meet household demands, were produced in Mr. Doulton's manufactory with a perfection never before attained.

factory with a perfection never before attained.

But the art-field was yet uncultivated. The history of its development is this: In 1854, the Lambeth School of Art was established by Canon Gregory, with the intention of giving his parishioners a means of gratifying their taste for drawing in its most elementary form. Over this school Mr. Sparkes was placed as director; his students were introduced into Mr. Doulton's pottery, and experiments made to reproduce the fine old stoneware of the Rhine—the Grès de Flandres as it was styled—one of the most flourishing branches of art-work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The manufacture is still carried on in an humble village near Cologne, where the potter's wife scratches the moist clay with a reed or impresses it with a tin stamp by way of decoration; but the art of producing those fine jugs in which the rich velvet-browns blend with the brilliant cobalt blue and the white discs, or which, decorated with armorial bearings or figures, yield a rich treasury of archaeological lore, is quite lost.

The attempts proved most successful. Artistic patterns were produced by scratching the moist paste, and filling the lines with colour, after the Italian graffiato method, and after the old method used on the Rhine, dots, discs, flowers, borders, and other ornaments were applied by the process of stamping or sealing from a mould and applying it to the surface, or inlaying in the ware so as to form a rough mosaic of jewellery resembling the ancient Flemish pots, but richer and more effective.

One principle was laid down, that no copy should be allowed of an old work, and no duplicates should be made. The artists who have given the ware its principal characters are Miss Barlow and her brother, whose spirited graffiato sketches of animals are well known. Within these last three years they have produced more than nine thousand pots, all different and original. At Messrs. Howell and James' there is an ex-

At Messrs. Howell and James' there is an exhibition not only of the Lambeth or Doulton stoneware, but also of a new material lately brought out by these indefatigable manufacturers. They call it "Lambeth faience." It consists of a body firm enough to take the most delicate touches of the artist's pencil. The examples exhibited are vases, cups, dishes, tiles, &c., of various styles, landscapes, figures, flowers, historical subjects. In ornamentation the Persian is specially to be observed. Throughout the visitor will be struck with the harmonious scale of colouring, the broad effects of light and shade, the simple treatment of the subject, so different from the gaudy, garish taste which has unfortunately begun to prevail of late in British pottery.

gun to prevail of late in British pottery.

All the designers, painters, and artists who have produced this work have been or are students of the Lambeth School of Art, which, under its able director and the co-operation of Mr. Doulton, is one of the most successful in the kingdom.

F. BURY PALLISER.

LIVERPOOL ART CLUB JAPANESE LACQUER EXHIBITION.

THE collection of Japanese lacquer ware, opened on Monday, at the Liverpool Art Club, belonging to its president, Mr. Bowes, is probably the largest and most varied in the world, and such as could not again be collected together unless under very exceptional circumstances. Many of the pieces have evidently belonged to the old Daimios

and must have been produced by workmen pensioned by them and encouraged to spend any amount of labour and time that could in any way conduce to absolute perfection. This class of work cannot in the nature of things be produced after labour has become an affair of daily wages paid for the production of articles for sale, but it is not less instructive as maintaining a high standard of finish in execution to be aimed at. An examination of this collection is also very instructive for another reason. It is only in the old pieces made for the Daimios, or the Mikado or Tycoon, or wealthy native families, that we find the distinct note which distinguishes Japanese art from all other art. So imitative a nation very rapidly loses its finer shades of feeling and execution, and since 1850 the decadence of Japanese art has been lamentably accelerated.

We very much question whether the Laimios for whom the work was done at all knew how beautiful it was; only the workmen themselves, who were conscious in a vague indistinct way that what they were doing filled up their hearts and lives and satisfied their whole notions. Very different this from the restless struggle of Michel Angelo and the great Italians to express something higher than themselves, but nevertheless a process which produced art absolutely complete and beautiful in its very limited sphere. Take, for example, No. 2 in this exhibition, a small box in the shape of a Japanese drum, only 3½ inches in diameter, in gold lacquer, and yet probably the very highest specimen of art in the whole exhibi-The very texture is something marvellous, possessing all the firmness and decision of the most highly polished metal with all the softness and sympathetic tenderness of the finest grained wood. The lid has two representations of the ho-ho, the sacred bird of Japan, and so far as we recollect the only mythical animal from which the element of the grotesque is entirely absent. It is treated here with a freedom and delicacy and yet dignity which the smallness of the object is apt to cause to be overlooked. The inside of the lid has a hen and chickens in raised lacquer, which combines a most loving study of nature with a certain statuesque feeling that gives a singular amount of dignity for the smallness of the object. This peculiarly sympathetic appreciation and treatment of birds, and also of plants, may be studied in many specimens here, e.g., the reading-desk, No. 99, which is remarkable for the beauty of the plants which ornament its base; and a writing-box upon the lid of which is represented a horse tied to a tree and trying to drink out of a river, the composition and expression of which are excellent, though it is rare for the Japanese to be particularly successful in any thing above birds and plants. The feeling for landscape, however, is very deeply implanted in the Japanese mind, and though there does not seem to be much room for its development in lacquer ware, it may be distinctly traced in the lid of another writing-box, where a quicksilver fall is arranged to turn a mill, after the manner of sand toys. The feeling for colour, which is perhaps the distinctive note of Japanese art, is more felt in the simpler than in the more ambitious attempts. Nothing, for example, more tender and dreamy in colour could be imagined than a little round box containing three fan-shaped boxes of different tints, while the superb cabinet, No. 132, the most ambitious of all ces here, is neither in ornamentation nor colour so satisfactory as minor pieces. Nevertheless, in variety, richness, and everything but harmony of feeling and treatment, it is unsurpassed, and as a study of the various methods of lacquer is probably unique. The sweetmeat boxes, Nos. 87 and 95, in the pure metallic lacquer, are well worth study both for their texture and the treatment of their subjects. One is a swan, and the other a pear-shaped fruit with leaves raised upon the sur-face; both of them show a keen feeling for nature, together with the instinctive taste which made the artist conventionalise the subject sufficiently

to prevent the naturalism from being offensively obtrusive. We should like to direct attention to one great charm of fine lacquer, the combined impression of lightness and elegance with permanence that it gives. Here is a teapot formed to stand the test of hot water, while many of the older specimens are quite fresh looking, and as if done yesterday instead of 300 years ago. The variety of the forms and resources of lacquer cannot be appreciated except after examination of a collection like the present, which contains 212 objects, hardly one of which is not a typical specimen. We have not alluded to the wonderful use made of gold and silver dusting as shading the rich red ground which, however, is one of the common grounds of Japan lacquer next to the black, because these are familiar to all, but any one who would learn how time, patience and feeling can produce art perfect in itself out of materials apparently hopelessly commonplace, has only compare the masterpieces of this collection with the so-called japanned trays of Birmingham to feel what an immeasurable gulf lies between art P. H. RATHBONE. and manufacture.

THE GRAND PRIZES OF ROME.

Paris: Aug. 1, 1875.

THE works of those painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers who competed for the Roman prize—the prize which means a four years' residence in Rome in the Villa Medicis—have been on view this week in the exhibition galleries of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

This State institution wants complete reorganising to meet the wants of the new society—wants essentially different from those of the society which founded it. Under the Empire, at the instigation of M. Viollet le Duc, an endeavour was made to introduce certain reforms which unfortunately had the fault of not being sufficiently radical. One by one the "Institut" has resumed all the privileges whence its power was derived—privileges which, for the public good, an attempt had been made to take away. We are convinced now that this institution of the prize of Rome is fatal to the general progress of French painting by robbing it of all originality and boldness; that it is fatal, too, to the students whom it professes to protect, by leaving them, when the four years in Rome are over, with an education answering to none of our modern requirements, and with a pride which makes it impossible for them to limit themselves to secondary works, and in consequence forces them to live by solicitations to the Ministers at the sacrifice of their own moral dignity.

their own moral dignity.

Does the State imagine that High Art, as the professors of aesthetics call it, can be upheld by such means? It is playing with words. This High Art signifies the perpetuation of certain recipes for treatment and the choice of certain subjects which have nothing to do with either real conception or true rendering. For the last fifty years all our great artists—great whether as regards their personal feeling for art, their technical education, or their legitimate influence on their pupils and on the public—have been hostile to the Roman school. Géricault, who broke with the school of Raphael by seeking movement in the action of the muscles; Decamps, who sought life in light; Delacroix, who represented the play of intellectual passion by means of colour and nervous expression; Millet, who in the painting of peasant-life drew out the profound and healthy poetry of the country and the fields; Daumier, one of the greatest draughtsmen that ever lived; Barye, whose animals are modelled with that same wild, severe grandeur which characterises the Sibyls of Michel Angelo; Courbet, who led artists back to the sober powerful colouring of the early Flemish school, and whose Entervennet à Ornans is one of the greatest pictures of contemporary history; there is great cause for regret that this work, owing to indolence of

mind, has lately been suspended. But besides these and others in the same category, whom I have not mentioned, there is our great school of landscape-painters which began, in the year 1825, to succeed yours: Paul Huet, Théodore Rousseau, Corot. These men were poets, whose earnest passionate songs could never have had their origin or found an echo in the cold sombre galleries of an Academy. They carried on their work in the wide green fields, respecting the genius of the old masters, but vainly seeking in the vales and on the banks of the streams, the satyrs, the naïads, the Adonises and Narcissuses, who had been transferred, by an unlucky process of reversal, from books to canvas. But I am dwelling too long on a question that is gradually finding its own solution. The public mind, no longer so enslaved by tradition and victimised by big words, will very soon be able to form a sound opinion with regard to these institutions, institutions which will very shortly be like those stately ships which have been pronounced unseaworthy, and converted, out of pity and respect, into hospitals for the sick. It has shown great judgment this year as regards the painting and sculpture of the competitors for the prize of Rome, in rightly appreciating the weakness of the one and the strength of the other.

The subject given to paint was the Annunciation to the Shepherds, a rather absurd subject in that the student was obliged to give the angel-messenger natural human proportions, and make him the luminous point which, like a Japanese paper lantern, lights up the shepherds with their sheep and dogs. Angels are very much out of fashion now. Their place is in churches and chapels, where mystic souls that have been wounded by the briars of the world derive a vague kind of distraction from the paintings that break the monotony of the walls. Why set young men such a subject to paint, who live in continued tite-à-tite-geither with the antique statues which are free from all mysticism, or with models of real flesh and blood? In these days, even when science has failed to shake a man's religious belief, it keeps his positive and reasoning spirit on its guard against everything that wears the outward semblance of a miracle; how could the modern man accept these sexless beings with their large wincs?

But we will pass over this subject. It will be long before people will venture to acknowledge that art is one of the highest functions of the human mind, that it must harmonise with the existing average of general instruction, and give up all subjects that are purely conventional, in order to serve the cause of Justice and Truth, and that it will lose all influence in the world unless it cease to be a mere source of distraction confined to the idle classes. But, in point of fact, there is no subject that an artist cannot render impressive, and, in consequence, useful. Rembrandt has treated the Annunciation to the Shepherds, but with what a profound sense of the proprieties! Great importance is given to the landscape, so that we are in a centre in which, for the beings that inhabit it, miracles are rendered acceptable. The luminous apparition he has placed above, in a corner of the picture, and thus the fright of the shepherds, surprised in their sleep by the sudden radiance, recalls a phenomenon which we have witnessed ourselves a thousand times, not without reverie, the trail of a meteor across the blue sky. Who knows whether, left to himself, in the silence of meditation, one of these students might not also have had some new inspiration? But not in the dungeon called *la loge*, before a canvas of a fixed size, above all, with the dread of the final judgment of the professors hanging over him!

M. Cabanel has triumphed. The three laureates proceed from his studio. This is not reassuring for the future. An immense ceiling painted by M. Cabanel—its subject the *Triomphe de Flore*, has just been placed above the grand staircase leading to the geographical exhibition. It is hard to conceive a composition more empty, drawing

more irritating, colour more feeble, and types more sickly.

It is the unhealthy art of the Empire. Poets with faded eyes reaching to the middle of their cheeks; divinities, who are girls with painted faces and dyed yellow hair, paper flowers and Cupids like

dyed yellow hair, paper flowers and Cupids like toy bladders blown out on a fête-day.

But to return to the school. The grand prize has been awarded to M. L. F. Comere, born 1850, in Trélon, Département du Nord. The second grand prize, No. 1, to M. T. Bastien, born 1858, in Damvilliers (Nord). M. Bastien distinguished himself at the last Salons under the name of Bastien Lepage. He exhibited an admirable portrait of an old man sitting in a garden, two years ago, and this year a portrait of a young girl in the dress of a communicant, white muslin, that is to say. He is an artist of great promise who will gain strength by the study of the Flemish masters, whose naïf sentiment he appears to understand. Everybody agrees in congratulating him on his want of success in the competition. He could not have learnt anything in Rome suitable to his temperament. He is already making money. He would have come back vain and miserable at the end of the four years, to find himself forgotten.

M. Bellanger has received the second grand prize, No. 2. Though far less gifted than the former, he has already made his mark at the Salon by a figure of Abel, which has just been completed for the Musée du Luxembourg, at the suggestion of the Higher Committee, recently appointed to the Ministry of the Beaux Arts.

The sculpture is in every respect immeasurably superior. Moreover, the subject chosen was extremely fine—Homer, accompanied by his young guide, singing his poems in one of the towns of Greece. I have already told you, in speaking of the Salon, how superior our sculptors are to our painters just now, both as regards knowledge and thought. This is equally the case with the pupils of the school; and the reason is this—sculpture demands incessant study of the model, and reflection before deciding on a composition, its ensemble and detail.

Of the ten who came up for competition two or three only were notably inferior to their rivals, and even they were thorough masters of their trade. The grand prize has been awarded to M. D. T. B. Hugues, born in Marseilles, 1849, a pupil of MM. Dumont and Bonnassieux. His Homer is declaiming rather than singing, for his lyre hangs mute on his left thigh. M. Hugues, a pupil who is especially distinguished for his taste and technical knowledge has been rewarded.

technical knowledge, has been rewarded.

The second grand prize, No. 1, has been assigned to M. J. Perrin, born in Lyons, 1847, a pupil of M. Dumont. He has more feeling than the former. The heads of his personages are full of expression. The young guide sitting on the ground between the old poet's knees holding out the sebilla (wooden bowl) has been greatly praised. Behind, a young girl leaning on an urn and some other personages are very well grouped.

The second grand prize, No. 2, to M. L. Fagel, a pupil of M. Cavalier. His work, as that of almost all the others, has some excellent points.

The prizes for medal and gem engraving have been awarded as follows:—The first grand prize, M. L. O. Roly, born in Paris, 1846, pupil of MM. Pouscarme and Dumont; second grand prize, M. K. A. J. Patey, born in 1855, pupil of MM. Chaplain, Jouffroy and Chapu.

Finally, the prizes for architecture as follows; the subject being "Un Palais de Justice pour Paris." Grand prize, M. E. J. B. Paulin, born in Paris, 1848, pupil of MM. Paccard, Vaudoyer and Ginain. Second grand prize, No. 1, M. J. Bréasson, born in Lyons, 1848, pupil of MM. Questel and Pascal. Grand prize, No. 2, M. P. Blondel, born in Belleville, 1847, pupil of M. Baumet. (This competition, also, is universally admitted to be better than that of former years. I speak of it in general terms only, as otherwise I should have

to go into too many technical details, and also, because these competitions of improvised and impracticable architecture are only more or less successful indications of the real progress of the art).

The pupils, however, it must be stated, have given up the hideous zinc domes called "le style de l'empire," which bore too strong a resemblance in the centre of a building to the plated épergnes which adorn the middle of the table at public dinners. As regards intellectual work and the promises it holds out, we find that in this exhibition which consoles us for the feebleness of the administrative painting, as seen in the last Salon.

PH. BURTY.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER has finished a full-length portrait of President Lincoln for the State of New York, to be placed in the Albany capitol. Lincoln is here represented standing, with the emancipation-proclamation in his left hand, and his right resting on a Bible.

THE Edgar Poe monument in Baltimore is to be completed in October.

A MEMORIAL, powerfully signed, has been presented, soliciting the grant of a Civil List pension to the widow (second wife) of the late Mr. Richard Burchett, the Principal of the Art-training School at South Kensington. Mrs. Burchett is a niece of Dr. Ferguson, the author of the admired poem The Forging of the Anchor.

Mr. Barlow is at work upon the engraving of Mr. Sant's portrait of the Queen and some of her children. His plate of John Phillip's great picture La Gloria—a Spanish wake—is now in a somewhat advanced state.

On the 6th inst., the distribution of rewards granted at the Salon of 1875 took place in the Salle Melpomène at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The medals were already known, having been published in the course of the exhibition. The official rewards are:—M. Guillaume, sculptor, director of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, created commander of the Legion of Honour; and M. Carpeaux, sculptor, author of the famous group of La Danse on the façade of the New Opera, created officer. Unfortunately, M. Carpeaux is in a most alarming state of health. The rank of chevalier has been conferred on MM. Gustave Moreau, painter, whose greatest success is Oedipus and the Sphynx, Maxime Lalanne, painter and etcher, and Edouard Lièvre, decorative designer.

THE works of M. Alphonse Legros are not so ill known in England that they require a brochure, published, together with three prints from his works, at fifteen shillings, to bring them to the public mind. M. A. P. Małassis's short essay is therefore, we imagine, addressed more to French than English readers, though published by Messrs. Seeley as well as by M. Rouquette of the Passage The illustrations, or to speak more accurately the prints that accompany the text, are not quite adequately representative of M. Legros's work. There is a clever landscape, Le Coup de Vent, which distantly recalls by the effect it aims to reproduce one of the best known of Rembrandt's landscapes-The Three Trees. There is an etching of a little girl's head, which has all the characteristics of the artist in manner, but is necessarily very limited in the expression of feeling. It is at the same time admirably simple and truthful. We could wish, however, that in a little portfolio, like the present, devoted especially to the exposition of M. Legros's talent, the artist had been represented by one of his more important groups: one of the many groups he has given us, of placid scholars sitting hushed in a church, or monks telling heads on artisons monking the legron has described as a church of the legron has the legron has described as a church or monks telling heads on artisons modified the site of the legron has the legron ha ing beads, or artisans mending utensils-this or that scene of tranquil and lonely life, in church or village street, which the artist has so often represented. M. Malassis observes:—

"Quelque haute idée qu'on se puisse faire en

France de M. Alphonse Legros par celles de ses peintures disséminées dans les musées de Paris et de la province, au Luxembourg, à Dijon, à Tours, à Lille, à Alençon, à Avranches, et par les deux toiles du Salon de cette année, elle est forcément au dessous de son mérite: déjà la plus importante part de l'œuvre de l'artiste est en Angleterre dans des collections particulières difficilement abordables. Comme certains maîtres anciens dont il est superflu de citer les noms glorieux, il ne peut être pleinement apprécié que chez le peuple hospitalier et généreux où le retiennent désormais tant de liens de gratitude et d'affection. Ses retours intermittents à nos expositions nous touchent et nous charment, mais le développement de son talent dans des travaux de toutes sortes est un spectacle perdu pour nous."

M. Malassis has evidently set forth with good will and enthusiasm on the enterprise of making the work of M. Legros known and valued in France. The artist, it may be added, was recently in Paris, painting a portrait of M. Gambetta.

THE Academy of Sciences in Vienna entertains, so it is reported, the laudable intention of collecting all the monumental bassi-rilievi of antiquity into one work. A large antiquarian atlas made on this principle by Trentsensky has been extant for some years, but only imperfectly fulfils the requirements of modern science in this important field of investigation. Apropos of the contemplated collection, a correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse mentions having, in the ancient Aquileia, met with monumental relics differing from any known specimens of the kind; and gives the following particulars of the monumental work still to be seen in the modern town. Having premised that the Roman custom of collecting the residuum of the burnt corpses in glass jars placed within rough stone urns of uniform shape, prevailed in Aquileia, our authority states that, on arriving in the modern town, he observed a number of these tub-shaped and pailshaped indestructible stone urns walled into the outside of the houses or distributed about the walls enclosing courts and gardens. Sometimes, but less frequently, the urns so let into walls are made of common marble. "I saw one of these," writes this correspondent

"at the house of Monari, since deceased, where I was not a little surprised to find the lid adorned on both sides with work in relief, and a Medusa head very carefully executed on the upper side; while on the inner side of the same lid, therefore immediately over the ashes preserved within, appeared the youthful form of a Faun, with a flaming torch in one hand, and in the other a bowl full of fruit, daneing in honour of his tutelary divinity Dionysos; both extremely well-executed rilievi, apparently dating from the time of the Emperor Hadrian. My attention being turned in this direction, I found in the adjoining monastery a second lid of the same common marble, less delicately executed, but wrought with great boldness and certainty, with a Medusa head on the upper side, and a Faun's head on the inside."

The writer adds, that he also obtained one of the so-called tear-bottles, used at Roman funerals to contain perfumed liquids, and thrown on the funeral pyre, and that this receptacle of common green glass also bore on each of its flat surfaces the partially raised impress of a head, one that of a Faun, the other that of a maenad, both having the closest connexion with the cultus of the venerated Dionysos.

THE city of Odense has erected a monument to Niel Mathias Petersen, the eminent historian and philologist, who was born there in 1791. On the stone is engraved a short poem by Carl Ploug.

In a letter to the Chronique from Athens it is stated that the demolition of the Frank tower constructed on the south wing of the Propylea, has already commenced. This demolition will restore the monument of Mnesicles to its true proportions and harmony of form. It is also supposed that numerous inscriptions will be found in the masonry of the tower.

A widow lady named Chandesaignes, has be-

queathed by her will, dated December, 1868, an annual sum of 2,000 francs, to found a scholarship at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, for the purpose of enabling a young architect to reside for two years in Italy and finish his studies. The Academy have just decided the conditions of the scholarship. Twelve students chosen after a preliminary examination will be admitted to the competition, which will be held from November 8 to November 13. The award will be on the 16th of the month, and the designs exhibited on the 17th. The competition will take place every two years.

MEISSONIER will pronounce the éloge on Corot at the annual public meeting of the Académie des Beaux-Arts to be held on August 14.

The official list of the pictures bought at the Salon this year by the French Government is as follows:—Abel, by Camille Bellanger; Tamar, by Cabanel; Leda, by Courtat; A Landscape, by Harpigniés; A Naïade, by Henner; A Night in September, by Eugène Masson; Armour, by Vollon; The Eve of Execution at Rome, by Santai; The Excommunication of Robert the Pious, by J. P. Laurens; and the Portrait of a Child, by Carolus Duran. These works will shortly be placed in the Luxembourg.

M. Armand Cassagne, a distinguished French landscape painter, has just published a treatise on painting in water-colours (Traité d'Aquarelle), which is most highly spoken of by French critics as being extremely lucid in its instructions and full of useful detail. Even those who reckon themselves thoroughly acquainted with the art are tolerably sure to find much that is new and useful to them in this original work, while to beginners it is said to be of the greatest service. It is published by MM. Ch. Fourant et fils, as a large octavo volume, in a somewhat expensive form. Its numerous illustrations by the author make it indeed as much of an art gift-book as a simple work of instruction. Probably it will be used as a prize book in the French schools of design.

THE Disseldorf school has lost one of its most distinguished representatives by the recent death of Joseph Fay, who belonged to the second generation of Düsseldorf painters. Fay, who was born at Cologne, in 1813, and who entered the Academy in 1833, made his first great mark by the exhibition, in 1838, of his Samson and Delilah, which, although bearing unmistakeable evidence of the Schadow manner, showed considerable originality in its colouring. This picture, which is now in in its colouring. This picture, which is now in the Cologne Museum, was soon followed by his Cleopatra, conceived in a similar but perhaps somewhat more delicately manipulated style. His successful competition, in 1840, for the competition of the fraction of the fractio mission of painting part of the frescoes for the Town Hall, Elberfeld, brought him still more prominently into notice, and his admirable execution for this work of a frieze, representing the mythical local history of the district, attracted the admiration of the best connoisseurs at Munich, where he set up his studio till the completion of his task. These frescoes have unfortunately been allowed, from want of proper care, to fall into decay, but his cartoons still exist, and testify to the justice of the high opinion entertained of the composition. His later works, in which he has depicted characteristic scenes of Italian life, show few traces of his early Düsseldorf training, and are conceived after the manner of French painters, more especially Delaroche, whose style he began to adopt soon after his visit to Paris in 1845. Although he had ceased to paint long before his death, he continued to the last to interest himself in the Düsseldorf Academy, of which he was an active and leading director.

THE Munich Society of Arts has requested the editors of local German papers to give insertion to a circular which they have addressed generally to all municipal, ecclesiastical, private, and other proprietors or depositaries of pictures or other works and objects of art. They wish to

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make it known that they will, free of all charge, cause a competent opinion to be given on the genuineness, true character, and qualities of any such works of art, of which the owners themselves may be unable to form a correct judgment, and the money-value of which they desire to know. By these means the Society hopes to contribute towards a more correct estimate of artistic and historical remains, and to enable sellers and buyers to form a just appreciation of the monetary worth of such objects.

WE learn that the Brussels Museum of Pictures, which had long been closed for repairs, is now again opened to the public. The different galleries have all been newly decorated, the lighting has undergone various improvements, and the pictures have been rehung with many beneficial alterations. The Brussels collection has rather suffered from its proximity to the more famous Antwerp gallery; but if it does not possess so many chefs dœuvre as the latter, it surpasses it in the larger number of pictures belonging to every school of painting.

THE STAGE.

A PERFORMANCE given only for a single eveninga performance, moreover, of a piece entirely familiar to playgoers—hardly demands lengthened notice, but Miss Ellen Terry's representation of Pauline in the Lady of Lyons, at the Princess's Theatre, was, undoubtedly, about the best piece of acting that could be seen in London on Saturday night; and this, at all events, may be briefly said a week after the evening of the performance. Nor was Miss Terry inadequately supported by the Claude Melnotte of Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Coghlan has many natural gifts of voice and person fitting him for the part, and in the Lady of Lyons, as in Money, he has done much to dispel the idea which his Shylock gave one, that he was incapable of earnestness and passion. Towards the last part of *Money*—in which the writer of these lines saw Mr. Coghlan on the day of its final representation at the Prince of Wales's the actor, who had throughout been pleasant and natural, found tones and gestures of real earnestness and significance. His Claude Melnotte, on Saturday, was not unworthy of his Alfred Evelyn of the night before. Both were creditable performances in parts which the traditions and convention-alities of the stage will continue to keep popular, though they have little to say to us to-day. But Miss Terry as Pauline was more than creditable.

A better Pauline it would be difficult to imagine. She, like Mr. Coghlan—but in a greater degree—has natural gifts to fit her for the part she assumed. She has learned to use these with the utmost effect; to preserve simplicity with grace, passion with gentleness. As a figure on the stage, she is, from her first movement to her last, entirely picturesque. But she is very much more than that, for she gives reality to what in the hands of most of our actresses seems but artificial emotion, An air of persuasiveness, of feeling, of conviction, is in all her utterances, and her individual thought, upon the creatures of the stage she presents, gains full effect by long stage knowledge and experience. With many actresses stage knowledge and experience are used as substitutes for original thought; with Miss Terry they are used as aids to its expres sion. In the Lady of Lyons, as in Money, Miss Ellen Terry takes by her recent performances a place which has been vacant.

Mr. George Rienold finished his engagement at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday. He had appeared, towards the end of the week, as Romeo, aided by Miss Ada Cavendish as Juliet. Miss Cavendish is—as times go—a brilliant actress of comedy, and a judicious actress of tragedy. The abandonment of her Juliet in the balcony scene, is a thing well executed, but her performance, as a whole—though certainly carefully studied and elegant—is not to be accepted as thoroughly satis-

factory. Mr. George Rignold's Romeo is pronounced by a professional journal to have "delighted his admirers and well wishers." That may, indeed, have been so.

A PUBLIC possibly less severe and exalted than that which assembled at the Queen's to be delighted with the Romeo of Mr. George Rignold, gathered at the Opéra Comique on Saturday to hear the familiar strains of Madame Angot. Mdlle. Cornélie D'Anka—the Lange of the evening—was the first representative, we believe, of that character upon the English stage. She remains undoubtedly its most generally attractive. The Clairette of the evening—Mdme. Pauline Rita—was playing her part for the first time. She sings, as half London knows, with charm and skill, and will learn, it may be hoped, to give variety to her acting. Mr. Beverley was Ange Pitou, as he has been before. He, too, sings better than he acts. Amaranthe was played by Mrs. J. F. Brian. The performance is repeated every evening, and considering the popularity of the opera and the idle disposition of audiences at this time of the year in London, it will probably be much frequented. Lecceq's music is preceded by a new farce, which on the first night a portion of the house received with an enthusiasm not easily explained on artistic grounds. It is called Backing the Favourite, and is played principally by Mr. Gordon, its writer, who comes to us, they say, with some reputation acquired in Liverpool.

Love and Honour—Mr. Campbell Clarke's verson of Dumas's Monsieur Alphonse—with which Mdlle. Beatrice will begin her season at the Globe Theatre on Monday, is said to be an almost exact translation of the great French dramatist's play. It is not, however, the only version of that play announced for performance. Mrs. John Wood advertises her performance in the provinces of another version of Monsieur Dumas's work.

THE little Charing Cross Theatre will reopen, it is understood, before the end of the month.

Mr. Jefferson, the famous American actor, whose *Rip Van Winkle* charmed London playgoers a good many years ago, will reappear in that performance here on November 2.

The regular season at the Haymarket begins very early—it begins, that is to say, before the end of August. Mr. J. S. Clarke, the American comic actor, whose first marked successes in England were at the Strand, will then appear in one of his familiar parts. A new comedy by Mr. Maddison Morton is said to be ready for him, and in this also he may be expected to appear during his engagement here.

Mr. Edward Terry takes a benefit at the Strand on Thursday next, and Mr. Byron has written him a "comic speech" to be delivered on the occasion.

M. PITRON took two benefits last week; at one of which the performances were in French and at the other in English. With these performances the theatre closed for the season.

MISS ADA SWANBOROUGH, of the Strand, being seriously unwell, her part in Mr. Byron's comedy, played at the Strand theatre nightly, is taken by Miss M. Giffard.

THE Vezin-Chippendale company, which we spoke of a week or two since, as one of the strongest ever formed for representation in the provinces, is now setting off upon its tour, which for the provinces' sake, as well as for the company's, it may be hoped will be successful.

HALF the best actors are out of London: many of them engaged at the provincial theatres; some of them, like Mr. Phelps, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Toole, seeking rest in the country or abroad. At Manchester last week, Mr. Hare's company, deprived of two of its principal members, Mr. and

Mrs. Kendal, were playing in A Nine Days' Wonder. They are at Liverpool this week. Mrs. Charles Viner assumes the part played in London by Mrs. Kendal. It is understood that on their return to town, late in next month, Mrs. Kendal will not resume her character in A Nine Days' Wonder: but she can hardly fail to give her aid to the performance of Mr. Gilbert's fairy-play, which will be produced later in the season.

NEVER has there been such a season as the present for the campaigns of strolling companies, some of them very well organised. The columns of the *Era* are crowded with announcements of their movements, and the theatre of nearly every provincial town bears placards having reference to their visits. The theatrical profession is a conservative one, and changes in its ways are generally slow; but no change could have been more rapid—certainly none more complete—than that which has come, and all within a very few years, over the system of supplying country playgoers with players and plays. The "stock company" save here and there, may almost be reckoned among the things of the past; and frequent variety, not only of players but plays, is afforded by the brief sojourns of this and that travelling company. tell the number of the travelling companies would be a difficult task. They exist for the representa-tion of every kind of stage play from As you Like It to La Fille de Madame Angot, and from Jane Shore to Nemesis. What harm the new system does to the playgoer it is difficult to see. He is stimulated into frequent playgoing by the variety of entertainment offered week by week in every town. What harm it does to the actor is easier to observe, for if it produces in a company that most desirable quality, a regard for the ensemble, and in the given actor a perfect familiarity with his part, such as, of old time, a country actor rarely possessed, it is apt also to lead to satiety and weariness, and it destroys almost the last of what was left of "schools of acting" in the country. The actor has little indeed of opportunity for learning various work, and finding by experiment that for which he is best fitted. He does one and the same thing up and down the country from July to December.

A PENSION of about fifty pounds per annum has been bestowed on Monsieur Edouard Plouvier, in recognition of his services to the public as a writer of plays.

MDLLE. ZULMA BOUFFAR is going to New York, but not until she has played, for probably 100 nights, the character she is about to represent at the Paris Gaîté.

The revival of L'Idole at the Théâtre de Cluny—with Mdlle. Rousseil as of old time in the principal part—is among the theatrical events of the week in Paris. It has set free the actors in the Pays Latin to cross the river, and they now perform at the Théâtre des Arts, long known as the Menus Plaisirs. The career of the Idole had been cut short to begin with by disagreements between the authors, the manager, and the actress, and sharp letters were interchanged, and published in the papers at the time, and very soon either Mdlle. Rousseil resigned her part, or the authors withdrew their permission to her to play it. The Idole is not a piece made to be popular with everyone. It is undeniably sensational, and many will agree with the verdict pronounced on it by no mean judge this week in Paris. He calls it a violent drama, for the violence of which there is no becoming reason; and says that it "proceeds by somersaults," and that its authors are careful only that each act shall have one epileptic scene. Its story is worth telling in the briefest way, that we may see what kind of work we are reduced to if we study above all things to have the interest of action. One Reginald de Thérigny is wildly in love with a certain Duchess of Argelles, and he enters her room by the window, and she rings, that he may be ejected. In the second act he has determined, in de-

spair, on suicide; or rather, as a novel and promising method, he will insult with the utmost brutality of manner a worthy gentleman who is an excellent shot. The duchess, aware that he will fall a victim to the worthy gentleman's ex-cellence of aim, implores him not to risk himself, for she loves him. In the third act, Reginald has become a secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and he is about to marry, when the duchess, now happily a widow, appears in person to claim the privilege of his hand. Hearing of his intended marriage with that mysterious being known in romantic literature as "another," she thinks well to stab herself, and when, in alarm, spectators gather together, she denounces Reginald as her lover, whom she wearied, and therefore her assassin. Between these sensation scenes we are introduced to secondary characters who talk of anything but the action of the story, so that these scenes fall on us like thunder-claps: nothing has prepared us for them. The acting of the tragedian, Mdlle. Rousseil, has gained something in moderation since the earlier representations, and one M. Chelles, in the thankless part of Reginald, has succeeded in arousing expecta-tions. He was seen several times at the popular Matinées of M. Ballande—then in several parts in old comedy—and there he first began to show signs of promise to those who watched him narrowly.

MUSIC.

LISZT'S "CHRISTUS."

Christus: Oratorium, nach Texten aus der heiligen Schrift und der Katholischen Liturgie, für Soli, Chor, Orgel, und grosses Orchester. Componirt von Franz Liszt. Partitur. (Leipzig: J. Schuberth & Co.) Franz. Liszt's Oratorium Christus. Eine Studie zur zeit- und musikgeschichtlichen Stellung desselben. Mit Notenbeispielen. Von L. Ramann. (Weimar: T. F. A. Kühn.)

NEXT to the contest as to the real worth of Wagner's art-theories, and of the works he composes in accordance with them, there is probably no subject connected with music which, at least on the Continent, is more warmly discussed, and which excites more difference of opinion, than the position of Franz Liszt as a composer, and the influence exerted, or likely to be exerted, by his music on the future of the art. That he is a great innovator, that his compositions differ materially from any that have preceded them, is a patent fact, admitted alike by his adherents and his opponents; but while the former, among whom are to be numbered most of the prominent disciples of the school of the "Zukunft," extol his works as the greatest that have ever been produced, the latter (and they are neither few nor insignificant) look upon him as little if at all better than a musical lunatic. In all probability the truth, as usual in such cases, lies between the two extremes; and some account of the oratorio now before us, one of Liszt's most recent, most thoughtful, and certainly most characteristic works, may assist our readers in forming for themselves at least an indistinct idea of the composer's peculiar strength and weakness. I say an indistinct idea, because nothing more is possible without the aid of copious musical extracts.

In studying the score of the work I have found considerable assistance from Frau (or Fräulein) Ramann's pamphlet, on which it may therefore be well to say a few words

first. I have been unable to ascertain any particulars about the authoress; indeed, as nothing but the initial letter of her Christian name is given on the title, I have only inci-dentally learned her sex from her being alluded to in a German review of her book as "Die Verfasserin." The pamphlet consists of two parts, the former aesthetical and the latter analytical. The introductory portion is one of the most amusing specimens of what the Americans call "high falutin" to be met with, so much so, indeed, as to be really beneath serious criticism. When, for instance, we read (p. 14) that "the idea of Christ forms the starting-point of Liszt's work," and on turning to the music find that the instrumental introduction with which it commences is a movement of such intense ugliness as certainly to be suggestive of having no form nor comeliness, we should be almost tempted to suspect the authoress of a bad joke, were it not that the unqualified laudation which she bestows upon the whole work forbids the idea. Again, for some utterly incomprehensible reason, she says (p. 69) that "the mystery of the being and power of God could be expressed by no interval better than by a fifth." It requires indeed a vivid imagination to see the points of analogy.

On the other hand, the analysis of the work, which occupies about half the pamphlet, is really a valuable aid to the comprehension of the at times not readily intelligible music. It is occasionally overloaded with rhapsody, but shows so thorough a knowledge of the oratorio that all those who purpose to study it will do well to avail themselves of the assistance of the analysis.

Coming now from the commentary to the work itself, Christus bears little resemblance to the traditional form of the oratorio. It is divided into three parts, entitled respectively "Christmas Oratorio," "After Epiphany," and "Passion and Resurrection." Each part, again, is subdivided into sections, of which there are in all fourteen; several being chiefly and some entirely instrumental. The large predominance of orchestral music is one of the peculiarities of the work. The text of the vocal numbers is in all cases Latin, and is partly taken from the Vulgate translation of the Bible, and partly from the

Roman Catholic Liturgy.

The "Christmas Oratorio" commences with an orchestral prelude, bearing the motto 'Rorate, coeli, desuper, et nubes pluant justum; aperiatur terra et germinet Salva-torem." Here, as in other parts of his work, Liszt has attempted to resuscitate the old ecclesiastical modes—to introduce, so to speak, a modernisation of the Palestrina style. Nothing could show more decisively how far music has advanced since the sixteenth century than the complete failure of the attempt. Bach and Handel, in the last century, seem to have possessed the secret of clothing these dry bones with flesh and blood-as witness Bach's great fugue in D minor in the Dorian mode, or the choruses "Egypt was glad" and "And I will exalt him" in Israel in Egypt—but their mantle has certainly not descended upon the composer of Christus. The only term I can find to designate this introduction is to call it repulsively ugly. It is written in the

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"Dorian mode," that is, in the key of D minor without B flat, and the effect of the whole is as vague and unsatisfactory as it can be. The following number, an instru-mental pastorale and the Annunciation, set as solo and chorus (the words from Luke ii. 10-14), is much more satisfactory, though, like many other parts of the work, far too The subjects of the pastorale are really interesting, though they are repeated adnauseam, as will be imagined when it is said that the movement contains 239 bars of rather slow time. The succeeding chorus is less satisfactory, the harmonies being forced and the modulations often reminding one of Mozart's phrase respecting the Abbé Vogler, "He pulls in a key by the hair of its head." No. 3 is a setting of the old hymn "Stabat Mater speciosa," for chorus, accompanied by the organ only. This is decidedly one of the best portions of the work—simple, clear in form, and natural in expression. The less Liszt aims at, the more successful he is; and this, one of the most unpretending numbers of the oratorio, is at the same time one of the most beautiful. To this hymn succeeds another instrumental movement, "Hirtengesang an der Krippe," a number containing much extremely interesting matter, the effect of which is utterly ruined by its preposterous length-500 bars. One of its themes is very remarkable for the originality of effect produced by the mixture of common and triple times in such a way as to produce a perfectly new rhythm, to which, though strange at first, the ear soon accommodates itself, and which has a piquancy that no other combi-nation could have produced. The first part of the oratorio concludes with a grand march entitled "Die heiligen drei Könige," very original in its subjects, and most gorgeously instrumented. It may be said here, in passing, that Liszt's orchestration throughout is most masterly; nowhere, perhaps, does it show to greater advantage than in the present number.

The second part of the work, "After Epiphany," contains five numbers. The first of these, a setting of the "Beatitudes," for baritone solo, chorus, and organ; and the second, a "Pater Noster," for chorus and organ, are both written in the quasi-antique style which Liszt so largely affects throughout the work. They are very original and of undeniable cleverness, but it is impossible to call them pleasing, because they are dis-figured by such forced transitions, and such straining after effect, that the chief feeling produced in reading them is one of wonder as to what the composer will do next. The following piece, however, "The Founding of the Church," is extremely fine—perhaps on the whole the best number of the work. The opening movement, "Tu es Petrus, et super hanc petram," &c., is a powerful piece of declamation for male chorus in unison, bold without being unnatural in its modulations, and leading to a very graceful andante for mixed chorus, "Simon Joannis, diligis me?" Here, for once, Liszt condescends to write naturally, and he does so with a success which only deepens our regret that at most times he feels called upon to be original at all costs. In the following piece, "The Miracle," which depicts the storm on the lake, and Christ calming it by His word,

"Richard's himself again." The storm is probably one of the most intensely ugly pieces of music ever written; it may be described as a study of chromatic scales and all possible (and impossible) discords. It is almost entirely written for the orchestra. A short chorus of tenors and basses declaims the words "Domine, salva nos! perimus!" after which the words "Quid timidi estis, modicae fidei?" are given as a baritone solo, without accompaniment, and the succeeding calm in the orchestra, if not particularly attractive, is at least a grateful relief after what has preceded. After whole pages of nothing but dissonances, a few common chords come like balm to the troubled spirit. The finale to the second part is the most elaborately developed portion of the whole work. It is entitled "The Entry into Jerusalem," and, though full of clever writing, is very uninteresting in its chief subjects, and spun

out to a most exasperating length.

Part the third commences with a long baritone solo, "Tristis est anima mea," of great truth of expression, to which, alas, musical beauty is often altogether sacrificed. It is magnificently scored for the orchestra, but as regards its greater part it is one of those paragons of ugliness of which Liszt seems almost to enjoy the monopoly. The curious thing, too, about the music is that this ugliness is evidently intentional, because at intervals (as if to show what he can do if he chooses) we come in the middle of this farrago of discords, on isolated passages of surprising beauty, as for instance at pp. 229, sqq. of the score, at the words "Pater, si possibile, transeat a me calix iste;" unfortunately these lucid intervals are but of short duration, and the composer speedily has a relapse. No music more disappointing from its unfulfilled promises, and its germs of beauties which never arrive at maturity, exists than this of Liszt's. The next number consists of a long setting for solos, chorus, and orchestra, of the well-known "Stabat Mater dolorosa." This movement is founded on the old Latin tune familiar to many of us in "Hymns Ancient and Modern," the melody being treated with great skill. Though containing much that it is impossible to admire, the number also has many parts with which it is equally impossible not to be struck, and must rank as a whole far higher than some other portions of the work. In the next piece, the Easter Hymn, "O Filii et Filiae," another old church melody is made use of. This number is a semichorus for sopranos and altos with harmonium accompaniment, or a few wind instruments when no harmonium can be had. The treatment of the old melody is quaint and beautiful, and the piece leads into the finale of the work, the chorus "Resurrexit." Concerning this, much the same may be said as concerning the final chorus of the second part, with which it has much in common-indeed the chief subjects of that chorus recur here. The music is wrought up to a brilliant climax, but fails as a whole to produce a satisfactory impression.

From the above imperfect analysis, it will be seen that Christus is a most unequal work. Its great fault, as with most of Liszt's music, can be defined in one word-want of charm. In reading it one is constantly thinking

"How clever this is!" very seldom "How beautiful!" and still more rarely "How charming!" Original it certainly is, for there is probably nothing like unto it either in the heaven above or in the earth beneath; but it is impossible to accept mere novel experiments in the place of musical beauty, and until Liszt produces something which goes to the heart and touches the feelings far more than the greater part of Christus, he will have little chance of a position among those whom musicians as a whole will delight to honour. EBENEZER PROUT.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE German obituary for July records the death at Wehlen, in Saxon Switzerland, of Max Schloss, formerly director of the Hof Theater at Dresden, and in his earlier years a favourite operatic singer and actor; and also that of the Royal Bavarian Concert director, Joseph Walter, celebrated as a violinist, who died on the six-teenth of the month at Munich, at the age of forty-two.

A committee has been formed in Florence to do honour in May, 1876, to the memory of Bar-tolomeo Christofori, the inventor of the pianoforte, who has till now lain buried in a forgotten grave in the ci-devant church of S. Jacopo tra Fossi. The history of Christofori has been rescued from oblivion by Signor Latio Politi, who has for that purpose consulted about 7,000 documents in the Galetini Archives in Florence.

THE Revue et Gazette Musicale says that its readers will learn not without surprise that the readers will learn not without surprise that the Sultan of Zanzibar is a clever planist. At a recent visit to a music shop at Paris, where he went to purchase a piano, his Highness caused considerable astonishment by sitting down to a piano, and performing like a true virtuoso, a fantasia by Thalberg.

M. GUILMANT, the well-known French organist and composer, has just completed an "oratorio-symphonique" in two parts, entitled Sainte Geneviève de Paris.

The opera Carmen, by the lately deceased French composer Georges Bizet, is to be produced at Vienna, the spoken dialogue of the original being replaced by recitative.

The fêtes at Bergamo in honour of Simon Mayr and Donizetti are to take place in the first fortnight of September. The remains of the two composers are to be removed to the church of St. Mary; a solemn mass is to be performed, the music of which will be borrowed from the sacred works of the two masters; there will be two grand concerts, and representations will be given of two of the best of Donizetti's operas (probably La Favorita and Dom Sebastiano) and of some unpublished fragments of his Duca d'Alba.

A STUDY of the mode of origin of almost, if not quite, all national airs might reward the labours of a cynic bent on proving the hollowness of the socalled patriotism of nations. The recent announcement of the death of the Austrian lyrist, Gabriel Seidl, has given occasion to a discussion of his claims to be regarded as the author of the inspiriting national anthem, "God preserve our Emperor" ("Gott erhalte unsern Kaiser").

That the question should have been raised at all was awkward, because in regard to an anthem, which is supposed to express the collective aspirations of a united and devoted people, individual authorship is something that should, for obvious authorship is something that should, for obvious reasons, be ignored, since nothing short of an afflatus publicus ought to be assumed as the source of its inspiration. In the present case, however, over-zealous newspaper correspondents in Germany have not only proved beyond question that Seidl arranged the hymn in the form in

which piously loyal Austrians now sing it to one of Haydn's melodies, but that it was originally composed "to order" by one, Laurenz Leopold Haschka, who in the year 1797 received a commission from the Imperial Minister of the Interior, Count Saurau, "to write a hymn, which, firstly, should be adapted to make known to all the world that the Emperor was a just father of his people; and secondly, should be capable of awakening a proper national pride in the people, which was the more necessary since the Jacobins in France flattered themselves with the belief that they nowhere had more zealous adherents on the property of the or more earnest sympathisers in adherents their anti-royalist doctrines than at Vienna." In obedience to this order for a patriotic regenerator, Herr Haschka produced verses which were approved of by the Court, and through his intervention were set to music by Haydn, in return for which that great composer received the thanks of the Emperor, and a gold snuff-box embellished with the portrait of the Imperial donor.

The Prussian anthem, "Heil dir im Sieger-kranz" ("Hail to thee in Victory's band!"), can scarcely lay claim to as much nationality, having been adapted from Carey's "God Save the King, and arranged in honour of Christian VII., King of Denmark, by Heinrich Harries, a native of Flensborg, in Slesvig, who died in 1802 pastor of Brügge on the Eyder. In 1813 the Prussians, being in want of a metrical exponent of the nation's fervent loyalty, adopted, and have ever since lovingly cherished, this Anglo-Danish anthem.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCE-MENT OF SCIENCE. 22 ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON.

BRISTOL, August 35. Soptember 1.

President Elect.

SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW, C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The Journal, President's Address, and other Printed Papers issued by the Association during the Annual Meeting, will be forwarded Daily to Members and others who. Reception Room, Bristol, on or before, So., Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before, So., Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before, So., Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before, So., Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before the Association Room, Bristol, On or before the Room Room, Bristol, Room, Room

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Office of SECRETARY having become VACANT, the Council will be prepared to receive Applications, stating qualifications, and accompanied by Testimonials, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Society, 23 Albemarie Street, on or before October 20 next:

Salary 1150 per annum, with good Agartments the house, in which the Secretary is expected to resulte. No one apply who has not some knowledge of Asiatic Languages and Literature.

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